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Gazetteer
of the
Province of Sind

B Volume V

Nawabshah District

30453

Under the orders of the Government of Bombay

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CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Description—</i>	
Position and area. Physical features. Climate. Rainfall.,	1—2
<i>Population—</i>	
Census details. Proportion of sexes. Distribution. Migration. Prominent tribes, etc.	3—4
<i>Agriculture—</i>	
Soil and cultivation of each Taluka. Principal crops cultivated	5—6
<i>Irrigation—</i>	
Short Note	7
<i>Economic—</i>	
Short Note	8
<i>Communications, Trade and Industries—</i>	
Trade and Industries. Railways. Roads. Ferries ..	9—10
<i>Revenue—</i>	
Short Note. Fisheries	11
<i>Justice—</i>	
List of criminal and civil courts in the district with their spheres of jurisdiction. Registration sub-districts. Sub-jails	12
<i>Appendix A—</i>	
Constitution of District and Taluka Boards. Municipalities.	13—14
<i>Education—</i>	
Primary Schools (Local Board. Municipal. Aided and Indigenous). Secondary education (Middle Schools). Libraries. Newspapers	15—17
<i>Health—</i>	
Dispensaries. Veterinary Dispensaries	18
<i>Administration—</i>	
Sub-Divisions and Talukas, with areas. Population and revenue	19
<i>Places of Interest—</i>	
Brahmanabad and Mansurah. Doulatpur (Mausoleum of Nur Muhammad Kalhora). Halani. Kandiaro. Moro. Naushahro Feroz. Nawabshah. Sakrand. Shahdadpur. Sinjhoro. Tando Adam. Thal Rukan	20—28



TABLES

	Pages
I—Area and Population	29
II-A—Rainfall by months at Nawabshah	30
II-B—Rainfall by Talukas	31
III—Temperature	32
IV—Population of towns	33
V—Religion and Education	33
VI—Castes, Tribes or Races	34—35
VII—Distribution of land and crops	36
VIII—Domestic animals and Agricultural stock	37
IX—Sources of water supply	38
X—Irrigation Works	39—42
XI—Takavi advances and collections	43
XII—Prices and Wages	44
XIII—Famine	45
XIV—Forest Statistics	45
XV—Previous and current settlements	46—49
XVI—Criminal Justice	50
XVII—Work of the Criminal Courts	51
XVIII—Civil Justice	52
XIX—Registration	53
XX—Distribution of Police	54—55
XXI—Jails	56
XXII-A—Revenue details	56
XXII-B—Revenue details by Talukas	57
XXIII—Land Revenue	58—59
XXIV—Excise	60—61
XXV—Stamps	62
XXVI-A—Income-tax	63
XXVI-B—Income-tax Classifications	64
XXVII-A—District Local Board: Receipts and Expenditure	65—66
XXVII-B—Revenue and Expenditure of each Local Board	67—68
XXVIII—Municipalities and Notified areas	69
XXIX-A—Education: Proportion of literates	70—71
XXIX-B—Education: Number of Institutions and Scholars	72—73
XXIX-C—Education: Public Institutions and Scholars in 1921-22	74
XXIX-D—Education: Expenditure on Public Instruction	75
XXX-A—Vital Statistics for seven years	76
XXX-B—Vital Statistics for 1923	78—79
XXXI—Hospitals and Dispensaries	80—81
XXXII—Vaccination	82
XXXIII—Loss from, and destruction of, wild animals and snakes	83
XXXIV—Co-operative movement	84—85

NAWABSHAH.

DESCRIPTION.

TABLES II-A, II-B AND III.

CHAPTER I OF 'A' VOLUME.

The Nawabshah district is situated on the left bank of the river Indus between 27° 15' and 25° 45' North latitude and 67° 50' and 69° 5' East longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Khairpur State, on the east by the same State and the Thar and Parkar district, on the south and south-west by the Hyderabad district and on the west by the river Indus. The river, being uncertain in its course, is not always the boundary of the district, and at the present time a portion of Kandiaro taluka lies on the right bank and contiguous with the Mehar taluka of Larkana district. The area of the district is 3,889 square miles; its greatest length from north to south is 104 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west 64 miles.

Except for a portion of Nawabshah taluka, which includes part of the great Indian desert, the district forms a piece of the alluvial plain of the Indus. It has, however, never been subject to the river floods or 'lets' like the country to the north of it. Although a strip of the eastern border of Khairpur where it touches the Kandiaro and Naushahro talukas is irrigated, the sand hills of the desert are already in sight. Near Kot Lalu station on the North-Western Railway the Khairpur boundary turns at right angles eastward to the Jamrao Head, so that the district at this point includes some of the Desert, here known as the 'Ganjo Thar'. But a little further south the Desert itself curves sharply away to the east, following the corresponding curve of the mountains on the other side of the river, just as one rut of a cart track follows the curve of the other. Consequently the sand hills leave Nawabshah taluka at its south-east corner and Sinjhor taluka, like Shahdadpur to the west of it, is on the alluvial plain of the Indus. The four northern and western talukas comprising the Naushahro sub-division are much like any other talukas in the Indus Valley, except that the land lies rather higher than it does on the right bank, so that no river bunds are required in the district. Further east, along the western edges of Nawabshah and Shahdadpur talukas runs a belt of 'dhoros', ravines, mounds and low sand hills which marks the course of an old bed of the Indus, probably the one which flowed through the Aror Pass and had one of its mouths in the Rann of Kachh. East of this, until the great sand hills of the Desert are reached, the soil is again flat and alluvial, though of a somewhat different type. The spring level is very low and light, and sandy soils alternate with hard clayey loams.

This country includes the eastern part of Nawabshah taluka and most of Sinjhora which are now fairly closely cultivated throughout on the Nasrat and Jamrao Canals. But formerly it was little but an expanse of flat bare earth, beside which the Thar Desert seemed green and well watered.

Geographically most of the district is in what is termed vaguely 'Vichole' or Middle Sind. Nawabshah town is indeed almost the exact centre of the province.

Climatically however the district is divided very sharply into an upper Sind half and a lower Sind half. The dividing

Climate.

line runs from Sehwan Ferry eastwards to the Gango Thar opposite Daur railway station. This division corresponds to, and is in fact caused by, the eastward trend of the mountains which has been mentioned above. To the south of this line throughout the six hot months a strong steady sea breeze blows a great part of every day and the whole of every night, its usual direction being south by west. It is frequently accompanied by dust. By day Nawabshah is hotter than Hyderabad but cooler than Larkana and drier than either. By night it is never really hot at all. To the north of the line this breeze disappears and the climate has the full rigor of the Upper Sind hot weather. With the change of climate the appearance of the country seems to change too. Wooden tyred bullock carts, irrigation wells, and fine avenues of Sirah and Nim trees are all noticeable signs of Upper Sind. A less prosperous sign is the disappearance of the excellent fodder grasses (Khia and dimri) which are fairly common in the cooler and rainier south. In most parts juari and wheat take the place of bajri and cotton; but this distinction has been somewhat changed by the Nasrat Canal. The Nasrat country was colonised by a mixed population which has spread cotton to the north and juari to the south of the dividing line. At the same time the Panjabi colonists on the perennial Jamrao have covered with wheat fields the southern taluka of Sinjhora where that crop was hardly known before; from 1916 to 1922 maximum temperature at Nawabshah was 114 and minimum was 48.

The rainfall at Nawabshah shows a normal mean of 6.46 inches per annum. The four northern talukas receive rather

Rainfall.

less than the southern ones. The bulk of the rain falls in the monsoon months. The cold weather rains, which are so useful for the rabi crops of Upper Sind, are very infrequent. Frost in the district is practically unknown.

POPULATION.

TABLES I, IV, V AND VI.

CHAPTER IV OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district had not come into existence in November 1911.

Census details. The population amounted to 418,660 persons, of whom 321,135 were Muhammadans, 97,347

Hindus and the remainder Christians and others.

The figures for the same area at previous censuses are as under:—

1872	--	--	--	275,303
1881	--	--	--	252,742
1891	--	--	--	334,009
1901	--	--	--	355,439
1911	--	--	--	448,478

The decrease is due to influenza epidemics.

The number of females to every thousand males in the district is
Proportion of sexes shown below:—

Total population.	Muhammadans	Hindus.
790	771	837

A similar disparity is noticeable in every other district, and no satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon is forthcoming.

The district is one of the most populous, as it is one of the most fertile in Sind. At the time of the census of 1921 the

Distribution.

area which now forms the district contained only two Municipal towns, Tando Adam and Shahdadpur, the population of which was returned at 12,966 and 5,941. The whole population may therefore be regarded as rural, and the average number of inhabitants to the square mile works out at 197, which is not far short of 128, the figure for the Larkana district on the opposite bank of the river. The most densely populated region is the Kandiaro taluka which has 173 inhabitants to the square mile, corresponding to the 214 of the opposite taluka in Larkana district, Labdarya. The least populous region is Sawabshah taluka with 39 persons to the square mile. Since the formation of the district Shahdadpur has been converted into a Municipal town. Otherwise the district is conspicuous for the large number of villages which are just too small to be constituted into Municipal areas.

It is impossible to extract from the census returns any information about the movements of the population. It is

Migration.

probably less than anywhere else in the province owing to the absence of large towns and the lack of communications eastwards through the desert.

The census returns begin with a very large item called 'Arabs.'

Prominent Tribes, etc. It is not easy to say who these are. It is true that a large number of the great Zamindars are Saiyids, the best known being Khan Sahib Murad Ali Shah of Bhiria.

But they are more prominent than numerous, and it is hard to believe that the descendants of the prophet even with the addition of the Kureshis and Ansaris, can account for so many thousands. No doubt many have given these names falsely and probably the Kalhoras have been included under the head of Arabs, although they are really a mixed crowd of murids of a Kerdishi murshid. The highest figure on the list is that of the Samas. There is the usual uncertainty about the exact origin of the numerous tribes which come under this head. But their habits and features show them clearly to belong to some Rajput clan, whether it be the Sama division of the Yadav or some other. In Sinjhora taluka is the residence of one of the Sindhi chiefs, K. B. Kambhu Khan, Jam of the Jumejo tribe. Other common tribes are the Uner, Bughia, Sathar, Rahu and Dahri with Mahmud Khan Uner of Kari Ahmad as their headman.

Of non-Jamot tribes the Machhis of the Solangi and Kiria sub-divisions are most common in Sakrand. There are not many Sirais, the chief tribe of Panjabi origin being the Zardari Jats, who inhabit the wild country along the old river bed and combine camel breeding with agriculture. Baloches include the Talpurs some of whom are peasants while others, such as Mir Mehrab Khan of Mehrabpur, are grandsons of ruling princes. The latter, who include branches of the Ulra as well as the Khairpur family, mostly live just outside the Khairpur border. But a certain number of Junior Talpurs of various families have settled on the Nasrat and the Jamrao. There are also a few Marria, descendants of the Mirs' Feudatory army, and some miscellaneous Baloch graziers on the edge of the desert. The remainder are recent immigrants from the Sehwan mountains and from the northern frontier. Some have come to avoid starvation, some to avoid blood feuds; others to find investments for their money or their skill in rice growing. Most of them call themselves Rinds, but many are really Bangwars or Jagirania. The chief man of the Baloches in the district is Wadero Gul Muhammad, who is a cousin of the Rind Chief and formerly lived at Pir Arain in Sehwan taluka.

There are over twenty political pensioners living in the district, but except Mir Mehrab Khan mentioned above none is of importance.

The chief Jagirs are those belonging to Rasul Bakhsh *walad* Fateh Muhammad Khan Mari, Rasul Bakhsh *walad* Bilawal Khan Lakhi, Mir Khair Muhammad Khan *walad* Mir Khuda Bakhsh Khan and Mir Ali Nawaz Khan *walad* Ghulam Murtaza Khan. The last two are representatives of the four great Talpur families.

AGRICULTURE.

TABLES VII, VIII AND XIII.

CHAPTER V OF 'A' VOLUME.

The increase of area in 1921-22 as compared with 1915-16 shown in Table VII is mainly due to the results of the revision survey.

The 'others' in the same table shown under "not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising desert and sandy lands and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, *e.g.*, Government buildings, (3) lands set apart for public purposes, *e.g.*, for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirhanas and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

The general aspect of the district has been described above. With the exception of the desert portion of Nawalshah taluka the remainder is of uniform character, the land is high lying, and the agricultural conditions do not greatly vary in different parts.

The Naushahro division consists of the Kandiaro, Naushahro, Moro and Sakrand talukas.

Kandiaro.—This taluka is protected throughout its river frontage by a belt of forests from two to three miles in width. Its surface has been described as having the appearance of two great land waves with three troughs or depressions rolling out from and running parallel to the Indus. The main canals flowing through it are the Nasrat, the Naulakhi and the Mehrab Wah. The land is high and in 1922-23 no less than 4,000 irrigation wells were enumerated. About 70 per cent. of the cultivation is on lift and the remainder on flow. The main kharif crops are juari and bajri and the main rabi crop is wheat.

Naushahro.—The old eastern course of the Indus marks the length of this taluka either by a deep continuous bed of sand or by a well defined low tract. The riverain border is covered with forests, which at times suffer from the encroachments of the river. The main canals are the Nasrat, the Inamali Wah, the Kotai Wah, the Murad Wah, the Bag Wah, the Peroz Wah and the Dambhro Wah. Approximately half the cultivation is on lift and half on flow. Wells are therefore not so numerous as in Kandiaro. The staple crops are the same as in that taluka although a little cotton and rice are grown.

Moro.—This taluka is geographically similar to Naushahro taluka. Its main canals are the Dad and the Dambhro. Its cultivation is half on lift and half on flow and the staple crops are the same as in Kandiaro and Naushahro. Jambho is also extensively grown.

Sakrand.—This taluka has a very large area adjacent to the river under forest. There are also more trees and more jungle in it than in any other taluka of the division. It is irrigated by the Dad Canal and its branches, including the Ren distributary. The areas under lift and under flow irrigation are approximately equal. The area under bajri is

about double that under *juari*. Considerable areas are under rice and cotton. In *rabi* *jambho* and wheat are the main crops.

The Nawabshah Division consists of the Nawabshah, Shahdadpur and Sinjhoro talukas.

Nawabshah.—This taluka, formerly known as Nasrat, contains two distinct parts which are divided by the Nasrat Canal. The eastern part is sandy and desert. The western is cultivated, being irrigated by the Nasrat Canal and its branches, and by the Dad Canal and its branches. About three-fourths of the cultivation are on flow, and *bajri* and cotton are the staple crops.

Shahdadpur.—The western border of this taluka is formed by what must have been an old bed of the river, as a series of dhoros, ravines, mounds, and low sand hills run along it. The irrigated area lies high, and about two-thirds of it are cultivated on lift. Cotton and *bajri* are the predominant crops. The main canals are the Dad and its branches, the Ali Bahar Kacheri and the Great Marakh.

Sinjhero.—This taluka is separated from Shahdadpur taluka by the Jamrao Canal. This canal and its branches irrigate it. The main crop is cotton, although the area under wheat is on the increase. Two-thirds of the irrigation are by flow.

Something has been said above about the main characteristics of the soil of the district. As in the Hala division of Hyderabad district the main soils are :—

- (1) Dasar—Suitable for *juari*, *bajri*, cotton and *tir*.
- (2) Wariasi—Suitable for gourds and melons.
- (3) Kalarati—Suitable for rice.
- (4) Khakuri—Suitable for all crops.
- (5) Shor-kalar—Not suitable for cultivation.

The properties of these soils have been described in detail in the 'A' Volume.

The main crops as stated above are *juari*, *bajri* and cotton in *kharif*, and wheat and *jambho* in *rabi*. The area under rice is comparatively small. The character of each crop has been fully described in the 'A' Volume.

A conspicuous feature of the north of the district is the number of gardens. Both European and indigenous fruits and vegetables grow very well in them. The oranges of Tharushah have a special reputation. Mangoes and lemons also flourish.

IRRIGATION.

TABLE X.

CHAPTER VI OF 'A' VOLUME.

The revenue limits of the district do not correspond with those into which Sind has been divided for irrigational purposes, and although the Nasrat Canals district (formerly known as the Northern Hyderabad) is wholly contained in the revenue district, some part of the Hyderabad Canals district also irrigates it. A full account of the Canals has been given in Chapter 6 of the 'A' Volume and figures in respect of them are given in Table X below. Since the 'A' Volume was written the Ren Wah has been remodelled and extended, and has brought a large area of Sakrand taluka under cultivation. New heads for the Nasrat, Naulakhi and Mehrab Wahs have been constructed.

The proposed Rohri Hyderabad Canal is designed to pass through this district and will command the areas which are at present beyond the reach of irrigation. The construction of the canal is now in progress (1925).

ECONOMIC.

TABLES XI AND XII.

CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Rents, wages, prices, credit and indebtedness have been discussed for the whole Province in Chapter 7 of the 'A' Volume, and this district scarcely presents any special features. The prices of grains are practically the same as in the adjoining district of Hyderabad. Wages are slightly lower than those at Hyderabad, the reason being that there is no large town like Hyderabad to put them up.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district is a purely agricultural one. Its principal crops are *juari*, *bajri* and cotton, and these are exported. The only imports are clothes, rice, sugar, and articles of European manufacture. The export by river is negligible and transport by road is a thing of the past. The traffic is entirely by railway, but detailed statistics are not available. Tando Adam and Nawabshah are the chief business centres of the district, and agencies of some of the European firms of Karachi are established there. There are 14 cotton ginning factories in the district, half of which are at Tando Adam. The rest at Shahindpur and Nawabshah and Bhiria. There are also a few rice husking factories.

Twenty-four fairs are held at different places throughout the year, and a considerable retail business in the ordinary necessities of life is done at them.

There is no important industry other than that of agriculture. Pack saddles are made at Khadro and rough woollen carpets at Pad Idan, but both industries are on a very humble scale.

The North-Western Railway runs through the length of the district from Mehrabpur to Tando Adam. It has already been described in the 'A' Volume.

A light railway from Mirpur Khas in Thar and Parkar district runs north and parallel to the Jamrao Canal to Khadro in Sinjhora taluka, having stations in this district at Bobi, Jhol, Sinjhora and Khadro. The line belongs to a private Company, and was opened for traffic in 1912. It is worked by the Jodhpur Railway.

Schemes have been put forward at different times for extending this railway to Nawabshah, and for constructing another feeder line from Mehrabpur to Pad Idan serving Halani, Kandiaro, Tharushah and Naushahro. But neither scheme has up to the present materialized.

The road communications of the district are on the whole good, and though no road is metalled, they have up to the present served the traffic that plies upon them quite satisfactorily. It is impossible to enumerate here more than the chief roads and the places at which they touch.

The trunk road from Rohri to Hyderabad runs throughout the district. The following are its stages :—

Stage.	Distance in miles.
From Mohbat Dero Sial to Kandiaro	10
Bhiria	10
Naushahro	6
Sadhuja	9
Moro	7½

Stages.	Distance in miles.
From Mohbat Dero Sial to Kandiaro— <i>contd.</i>	
Shahpur	7
Doulatpur	7
Kazi Ahmed	16
Sakrand	10

Six and a half miles south the district border is reached and the road enters the Hala taluka of Hyderabad district. The road is bridged throughout, and at each of the stages except Shahpur there is a musafir-khana. Sweet water wells are in existence at each stage, whilst there are bungalows at the Taluka headquarter towns and at Kazi Ahmed.

From Kandiaro the following branch roads take off: to Kandiaro Station (10 miles east), to Lakha (6 miles south), to Tharushah (10½ miles south-west), to Dahbro (6 miles south-west), to Kamal Dero (5½ miles north-west), to Mohbat Dero Jatol (6 miles north) and to Halani (6 miles north-east).

In Naushahro taluka roads branch off from Bhiria to Tharushah (6 miles north-west), to Lakha (6 miles north-east), to Bhiria road railway station (6 miles east) and to Pad Idan (12 miles south-east). From Naushahro roads go to Tharushah (7 miles north), to Pad Idan railway station (11 miles east), to Phul (7 miles south) and to Mithiani (10½ miles west).

* In Moro taluka, a road goes 7 miles east from Sadhuja to Phul. From Moro roads proceed to Sahra (13 miles north), to Bandhi station (21 miles east), to Gachero (7 miles south-west) and to Lalia (7½ miles west).

In Sakrand taluka a road goes north from Kazi Ahmed to Thall (11 miles), while from Sakrand roads go to Nawabshah (16 miles north-east), to Sarhari railway station (13 miles east) and to Mehrapur (10 miles west).

From Nawabshah a road goes north parallel to the railway past the stations of Bucheri, Daur, Bandhi, Kot Lahu to Pad Idan (37 miles). Other roads go from Nawabshah to Chanesar (12 miles west), to Jam Sahib (13 miles east) and to Shahpur (14 miles south-east).

From Shahdadpur roads go to Sakrand (20 miles north-west), to Shahpur (16 miles north) and on to Khadro (6 miles east from Shahpur), to Jhol (16 miles east), to Berani (15 miles south-east), to Bhit Shah (9 miles south-west) and on to Hala (6 miles), and to Tando Adam (11 miles south). From Tando Adam roads go west to Hala (12 miles), east to Berani (9 miles) and south-east to the border of Tando Allahyar Taluka (2 miles).

Sinjhoru is connected by road with Sanghar (10 miles east), Landhi (8 miles south-west) and Jhol (10 miles south-east). Generally speaking the condition of the roads is very much better in the northern portion of the district than in the south. From Jhol a road goes to Berani (15 miles south-west).

Ferries are established at regular intervals on the river and are controlled by the Local Board: the receipts are evenly divided by the boards of Nawabshah and Larkana districts. At present the number of ferries is 23.

REVENUE.

TABLES XIV, XV, XXII-A AND B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV,
XXVI-A AND B.

CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each taluka and calls for no comment, though it may be pointed out that a different settlement is in force in that part of Sinjhora taluka which is irrigated from the Jamrao Canal. Proposals for a new settlement in this tract and for Sakrand taluka, have now been sanctioned. For settlement purposes the district is a normal one.

The figures of revenue given in Table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding Tables. Forest revenue is excluded from this table, and shown separately in Table XIV. The head 'other sources' includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the 'A' Volume, and also that which is derived from the fisheries in the district. An account of the fresh water fish and fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the 'A' Volume. The right to fish in the Indus and in the canals and dhands within the district is annually sold by auction. In the case of canals and dhands filled by canals the proceeds are credited to the Public Works Department. In the case of the Indus and of dhands filled by river water the proceeds go to the Revenue Department.

JUSTICE.

TABLES XVI TO XXI.

CHAPTER X OF 'A' VOLUME.

The courts existing in the district for the administration of criminal and civil and civil justice with their respective jurisdictions are shown in the following table :—

	Name of Court.	Jurisdiction.
Court of the	District Magistrate ..	The whole district.
"	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Naushahro.	The Naushahro division.
"	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nawalshah.	The Nawalshah division.
"	Resident Magistrate, Naushahro.	The Naushahro, Kandiaro and Moro talukas.
"	" Nawalshah.	The Nawalshah, Sakrand, and part of Shahdadpur taluka.
"	" Tando Adam ..	The Sinjhora and part of Shahdadpur taluka.
Seven Courts of Mukhtiarkars and Magistrates, one in each taluka.		Within taluka limits.
Seven Courts of Head Munshis and Magistrates, one in each taluka.		Within taluka limits.
Ten Courts of Bench Magistrates, two Nawalshah, one Sakrand, one Kazihamud, one Moro, one Naushahro, one Bhiria, one Shahdadpur, one Berani, one Tando Adam.		
Subordinate Civil Court, Naushahro ..	Naushahro	Naushahro, Kandiaro and Moro Talukas.
" " Shahdadpur ..	Shahdadpur	Shahdadpur, Sakrand and Nawalshah talukas and the Hala taluka of Hyderabad district.

The District and Sessions Court of the district is situated at Hyderabad. Proposals are under consideration for a separate court for the district.

The District Magistrate is by law a Magistrate of the first class. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Resident Magistrates are invariably first class Magistrates. The Mukhtiarkars exercise either first or second class powers and the Head Munshis ordinarily exercise third class powers. Special Magistrates are periodically appointed, but their powers vary.

There are two Subordinate Civil Courts in the District, one at Naushahro and the other at Shahdadpur. The court at Shahdadpur has also to do civil work of Hala taluka of Hyderabad district. The Sinjhora taluka is included in the jurisdiction of the subordinate civil court of Mirpur Khas in the Thar and Parkar district.

A Sub-Registrar has his office at all the taluka head-quarters except Sakrand and Sinjhora. The work of Sakrand taluka is done by the Sub-Registrar at Nawalshah, and that of Sinjhora taluka by the Sub-Registrar at Shahdadpur.

There are eight sub-jails in the district, seven being at the taluka head-quarters and one at Tando Adam. Sub-Jails are also lock-ups at the Taluka Head-quarters and the following Police stations: Tharushah, Doulatpur, Kazi Ahmed, Shahpur and Bobi.

APPENDIX A.

The District Local Board which was reconstituted from 1st September 1925 is composed of 8 nominated and 24 elected members. Two Deputy Collectors and the Executive Engineer, Nasrat Canals District, are usually nominated *ex officio* members of the District Local Board. The system of electing a non-official President of the District Local Board was introduced in September 1925. The present constitution of the Taluka Local Boards is shown below :—

Name of Board.	Nominated members.	Elected members.	Total.
Shahdolpur	4	12	16
Sinjhero	4	12	16
Nawalshah	4	12	16
Sakraud	4	12	16
Mero	4	12	16
Namshah	4	12	16
Kandharo	4	12	16

Non-official Presidents have been elected for the Taluka Local Boards in the district since the year 1925. The District Local Board appoints an executive Committee of six members to carry on current business. The Taluka Local Boards also have their own executive Committees. The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. The District Local Board maintains roads, bridges, dispensaries, staging bungalows, dharamsalas, wells, tanks and schools. Control of cattle pounds has been transferred to District Local Board since June 1922. The Board makes annual contribution to the following institutions in which the district has some interest :—

	Rs.
(1) Lady Dufferin Hospital, Hyderabad	1,000
(2) Medical School, Hyderabad	750
(3) D. J. Sind College, Karachi	1,000
(4) Sind Madressah, Karachi	1,000
(5) Nursing Association, Hyderabad	625
(6) Eye Hospital, Karachi	500
(7) Belgum Vaccination Depot	651
(8) District Municipal dispensaries	1,800
(9) Louise Lawrence Institute, Karachi	100
(10) Nawabshah Library	100
(11) Mahomedan Scholarships for higher education	1,440
(12) Scholarships for Medical School	360

The progress and the present position of Municipal Government in Sind are sketched in Chapter XI of the 'A' Volume.

Municipalities. Of the towns in this District five had Municipal Commissions when Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind in 1878, i.e., Tando Adam, Shahdadpur, Naushahro Feroz, Moro and Kandiaro. With the exception of the first named all ceased to be Municipalities between 1884 and 1887. A Municipality was revived at Shahdadpur in 1914.

The population of Tando Adam was 12,966 at the census of 1921. The Councillors are 25 in number, out of whom 20 are elected and 5 nominated. Of the 5 nominated 3 are non-officials and 2 are officials. Of the 20 elected 14 are Hindus and 6 Mahomedans. The Municipality has non-official President. Table XXVIII shows the annual revenue and expenditure. The principal sources of revenue are octroi and fees from markets and slaughter houses. The revenue is expended on markets, conservancy, lighting, on arboriculture and schools (to which Government contribute half of the expenditure).

Shahdadpur had a population of 5,991 at the census of 1921. The Councillors are 15 in number, of whom 12 are elected and 3 nominated. The Mukhtiarkar of the taluka is *ex officio* member. The President and the Vice-President are non-officials elected by the Municipality. Table XXVIII shows the annual revenue and expenditure. They are of a similar character to those of Tando Adam.

The financial position of each municipality is sound, and neither is in debt.

EDUCATION.

TABLES XXIX A, B, C AND D.

CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XXIX-B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the district during the ten years ending 1922-23 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them. Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as public, others as private.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, Local and Municipal Funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector or by one of his assistants and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D. Of the seven Talukas, Nawahabro, Kandiaro and Moro are educationally advanced.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Board and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipality. The development of these institutions during the last ten years is traced in Table XXIX-B. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited.

Of the 118 schools with 6,936 pupils, 111 with 5,917 pupils are boys' schools and 7 with 709 girls' schools. About 37 per cent. of the number of pupils are Muhammadans and 49 per cent. children of cess payers. Education in these schools is not entirely free; fees for certain pupils are charged ranging from 6 pies to 2 annas. Only two schools in the district are wholly free.

There are only two such schools in the district with 397 pupils. The tuition in Municipal schools is identical with that given in Local Board schools teaching up to the seventh standard. The Municipalities charge fees to boys which usually range from 6 pies to 4 annas a month according to the standard taught, though on an average 33 per cent. of the pupils are taught free. The number of Muhammadan pupils is only about 10 per cent. of the total.

There are 129 aided schools with 3,865 pupils in the district, of which 20 with 627 pupils are girls' schools. They are all indigenous schools.

Indigenous schools consist principally of the Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of Talpur rule. The classes which are commonly

held in mosques and in sheds adjoining the mosques are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls whom the Mulla instructs in the reading of the Koran. A Special Deputy Educational Inspector has now for some years been in charge of these schools, and if conducted on approved lines, they receive grants from Government.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards of Secondary Education, which the first three, known as the middle schools course, lead the pupil by easy stages to the high school course, standards IV to VII in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which the students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the Departmental School Final Examination. There is, however, as yet no high school in the district, and boys who wish to take the high school course either go to Hyderabad, Sukkur or Shikarpur.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Bhiria.—This school was established in 1886 by the Bhiria Education Society at the instance of the then Deputy Collector, Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E. It is maintained from fees, subscriptions and a Government grant. The fees charged range from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem. The number of pupils on the roll was 106 in the year 1916. A boarding house is attached to the school.

In recent years ten more schools have been established, two by the Local Barods at Naushahro and Tharushah, which are mentioned below, and the remainder by private enterprise at Mithiani, Naushahro, Shahdadpur, Tando Adam, Kandiaro, Pad Idan and Bhelani. These schools are still in their infancy and only teach up to the fourth standard.

Naushahro Madressah.—This institution, as its name implies, is solely intended for Muhammadans. It teaches up to the sixth standard and in 1916 there were 119 pupils on the rolls. The fees range from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-12-0. A boarding house is attached to the institution and in 1916 there were 83 boarders in it of whom 36 were maintained free of charge out of the Madressah funds. The house is contained at present in a rented building but a building estimated to cost about Rs. 25,000 is under construction, the money being provided by the Local funds.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Tharushah.—This school teaches up to the fifth standard. There were 156 boys on the rolls in 1916 and the fees range from Re. 1 to Rs. 2. A boarding house constructed at a cost of Rs. 18,093 is attached to the school and in 1917 there were 30 boarders in it.

A technical school was formerly in existence at Kandiaro. This and other similar schools were founded by the late Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, Deputy Collector, when he was in charge of the Naushahro division. The Khan Bahadur in educational matters was probably a quarter of a century ahead of his time, and the energy which he infused into the development of technical education largely disappeared after his death. The Naushahro division taken as a whole is, however, the most advanced

part of the Province educationally, and the credit for this belongs as much to the Khan Bahadur as to anyone else.

There are only three libraries in the district at Bhiris, Naushahro and Nawabshah. All are private, though the last named one receives a contribution from the District Local Board.

One newspaper, viz., "Shakti," is now published at Naushahro; it has its own Printing Press called Sahite Press which is located at Naushahro. A Gurmukhi monthly, the "Mata," is also published at Naushahro. The weekly "Nawabshah Gazette" is printed and published at Nawabshah; and the "Ittihad" is published there also, but printed in Karachi.

HEALTH.

TABLES XXX-A & B, XXXI, XXXII AND XXXIII.

CHAPTER XIII OF 'A' VOLUME.

There are no hospitals yet in the district. For medical purposes the district is in charge of the Medical Officer, Nawabshah. There are dispensaries at nine places—seven at Taluka Headquarters and one at Tharushah and one at Tando Adam. All are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. These are maintained by the Local Funds with assistance from Government and at Tando Adam and Shahdadpur from the Municipality. There is a Railway dispensary at Pad Idan for Railway employees. Table XXXI shows the work done at each. There is no female dispensary in the district.

There are two Veterinary dispensaries—one at Naushahro and the other at Nawabshah. The former was opened in the year 1897-98. It is maintained by the District Local Board with support from Government.

The dispensary at Nawabshah was opened only in March 1917. It is maintained by the District Local Board with support from Government.

ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER XIV OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district is divided into seven talukas as shown below :—

Taluka.	Head-quarters.	No. of taluqs.	No. of diths.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Popu-lation.	Average annual Land Revenue.
							Rs.
Kandharo ..	Kandharo ..	16	83	25° 55' and 27° 14' North latitude. 65° 8' and 69° 33' East longitude.	405	70,202	1,50,711
Nausahro ..	Nausahro ..	16	93	25° 30' and 27° 6' North latitude. 67° 52' and 70° 25' East longitude.	462	71,017	2,11,880
Moro ..	Moro ..	12	84	25° 34' and 26° 45' North latitude. 67° 52' and 69° 20' East longitude.	488	84,134	1,95,174
Sakraot ..	Sakraot ..	15	92	25° 1' and 25° 29' North Latitude. 67° 56' and 68° 31' East longitude.	508	54,522	2,09,750
Nawabshah ..	Nawabshah.	24	104	25° 11' and 26° 38' North latitude. 68° 11' and 68° 54' East longitude.	957	98,000	2,70,863
Shahdadpur ..	Shahdadpur.	18	92	25° 42' and 26° 18' North latitude. 68° 27' and 69° East longitude.	501	88,334	2,45,818
Sinjhoru ..	Sinjhoru ..	24	124	25° 45' and 26° 20' North latitude. 68° 41' and 69° 4' East longitude.	475	43,180	2,12,780

The district came into existence on November 1, 1912. The Sinjhoru Taluka was taken from the Thar and Parkar District, and the remainder from the Hyderabad District. Its creation was due to the necessity of reducing the unwieldy size of the Hyderabad District, of providing a regular administration for the tracts in both the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts which had previously been in charge of the Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, and of placing the Thar and Parkar District in charge of a Collector instead of a Deputy Commissioner. Nawabshah was selected as the headquarters of the new district as being the most central place. The district is divided into two sub-divisions in charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector.

The Collector is assisted by a Chitnis, an officer of the same status as a Mukhtiarkar. The accounts of the district are controlled by the Huzur Office at Nawabshah. A third Resident Magistrate was appointed in 1914 to hold his court at Nawabshah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

CHAPTER XV OF 'A' VOLUME.

This name has for more than half a century been assigned to a vast mass of ruins lying in 25° 53' North latitude and 68° 49' East longitude about eight miles east of Shahdadpur in the Sinjhoro Taluka. They are locally known as Brahmanah, with variations. The question of the identity of these ruins has for long been a matter of controversy, and it is only possible here to give a summary of the opinions which have been formed on the subject.

When the Arab Muhammad Kasam invaded and conquered Sind in the year 711 A. D., there was a great Hindu city with a name which has been almost universally rendered by historians as Brahmanabad. Major H. G. Raverty, author of "Mihran of Sind and its Tributaries", has produced a good deal of evidence to show that this pronunciation and spelling are erroneous and that the city in question was identical with one which was founded by Bahman, son of Isfandayar, and called by his own name, Bahmanih, or Bahmanabad, about the year 470 B.C., i.e., nearly half a century after the conquest of Sind by the Persians (see A Volume, page 85). Whether Brahmanabad or Bahmanabad, it was a Hindu town when Muhammad Kasam attacked it, and it lay a few miles east of a river which has been assumed to be the Indus, but which Major Raverty contends was the "lost river", the Hakra, or a branch of it. Under Arab rule this town passed out of view, and in its stead came an Arab town called Mansurah, near to the same place, about the founding of which there are several stories. One historian, Bu-Rihan al-Biruni, as quoted by Rashid-ud-din, says that when Muhammad, son of Kasam, came into Sind, he subdued Bahman-no and gave it the name of Mansuriyah. Others refer to it as a distinct place. It became the principal city of the Arab province of Sind (see A Volume, page 92) and was more populous than Multan. After Mahmud of Ghazni expelled the abbasside governors, there was a long period during which the Hindus regained a good deal (it is difficult to say how much) of their former independence on the east of the Indus, and Mansurah disappeared from the ken of historians, as Brahmanabad had done before it. As regards the fate of Brahmanabad, tradition disposed of the question centuries ago. Once upon a time there was a Hindu king who was a very wicked man and he reigned at Brahmanabad and his name was Dalu Rai. He made a law that every young maiden who was married to any of his subjects must be sent to his palace on the night of the wedding. There was a noble who had a beautiful daughter and she was to be married, but he was a Mussalman and to obey the king's law would blacken his face for ever. In his difficulty he sought the advice of a very holy man, who told him not to be afraid, for he would destroy the city of the wicked king. The holy man then caused it to be made known that the vengeance of heaven was to fall on Brahmanabad and that the faithful should flee and save their lives. The king scoffed at the warning: so, when a fearful earthquake shook the whole city to

the ground with its walls and houses and idol temples, the king and all his courtiers were buried in its ruins. But those who heeded the warning of the holy man escaped and afterwards founded the city of Nasarpur. As this legend is fitted to almost every imposing heap of ruins in Sind, and they are many, it does not help towards the identification of Brahmanabad. Sir A. Burnes and his brother Dr. Burnes fixed on Kalan Kot as the most likely place and Captain Postans on Rhambor. Elliot was positive for Hyderabad, but all his topography was vitiated by the assumption that the Indus had always run in its present channel. Finally in 1854, Mr. A. F. Bellasis, to whose memory a mural tablet stands in the Church at Hyderabad, made a searching exploration of the ruins to the east of Shahdadpur, and seemed to have finally settled the site of the famous city. Only a few extracts can be given from his narrative, which was published in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for January 1856:—

"We selected for excavation a heap of ruins standing on the verge of the principal bazar or square. We had not commenced many minutes before we came upon the edge of a wall: clearing it, we soon came upon a cross wall, and then upon another, and another, until a house with a variety of rooms began fast to take shape and disclose its proportions. We had not dug two feet before we came to quantities of bones, and at that, and greater depths, skeletons were so numerous that it was hardly possible to dig a *pauca* full of earth without bringing up particles of bones. As far as I could judge, many were undeniably human bones, and others those of cattle and of horses. The human bones were chiefly found in doorways, as if the people had been attempting to escape, and others in the corners of the rooms. Many of the skeletons were in a sufficiently perfect state to show the position the body had assumed: some were upright, some recumbent with their faces down, and some crouched in a sitting posture. One in particular I remember finding in a doorway: the man had evidently been rushing out of his house, when a mass of brick work had, in its fall, crushed him to the ground, and there his bones were lying extended full length, and the face downwards. These bones, on exposure to the atmosphere, mostly crumbled to dust, and it was very difficult to obtain anything but fragments. But in excavating, you often obtain a good section of the skeleton, and thereby can easily tell the position of the body.

"Besides bones, I found large quantities of pottery in great varieties, and much of a very superior description to any I see nowadays in Sind. A good deal of the pottery was glazed in colours of great brilliancy, and some of the vessels are of a fine kind of earthenware or china. Pieces of glass and crystal were also found, both in the excavations and on the surface of the ruins, in quantities, and the glass of all kinds of colours. Fragments of cups, bottles and platters were very numerous. Some of the glass was beautifully stained of a deep blue colour, and other portions were worked in raised and ribbed patterns, displaying a high standard of art in their manufacture. Stones for grinding grain, others for grinding curry-stuff and some for mixing paints; several

stones for sharpening knives and tools; numerous large pieces of korundum or emery, also used by cutlers to sharpen swords and instruments; quantities of cornelians and cornelian chips, and agates, and other pretty stones, balls, beautifully turned, of ivory, agate and marble; coins, chiefly of copper, some few of silver; beads and ornaments of cornelian and glass, in every variety. In one of the rooms I found a large grain jar, ribbed in circles; its mouth was arched over with brick-work. I at first took it for a well but afterwards discovered it to be a sunken grain jar. The diameter of its mouth was two feet, and inside it was empty for four feet, the bottom portion being filled with mould, possibly the decomposed remains of the grain.

"Among the collection are two round solid balls of pottery, the use of which it is difficult to imagine. The most probable supposition is that they were used as missiles and may have been employed by the defenders of the city against an invading force.

"The most curious relic I found was a hexagonal cylinder, of what I imagined to be wood, or perhaps ivory, with an inscription in Arabic in Kufic character on each side. It is three inches in length and two and three-quarters in circumference. It was probably a talisman or charm, which, when wrapped up in silk or leather, was worn round the arm or neck. It was unfortunately fractured soon after it was discovered, and has been put together with glue by Mr. Richardson. The Arabic inscriptions as far as they were legible are 'Allah is merciful', etc.

"I was at first of opinion that Brahmanabad had been destroyed by an invading army who had pillaged the city and slain the inhabitants, and that time and decay had made it a heap of ruins. Old Badin, in Lower Sind, is an instance of this kind: there you see heaps of ruins not unlike those of Brahmanabad, but in the midst of the ruins you also see several buildings, such as mosques and temples, whose walls were too strong for the hand of man to overthrow and upon whose strength time and slow decay alone make any impression. At Brahmanabad the ruin of the city seems to have been complete, and, with the exception of the fragment of the tower before described, nothing appears to have escaped utter destruction. This fact, added to the number of persons whose bones were found inside the houses, together with the quantities of coins and valuables that are to this day in Brahmanabad, shook my belief that an invading army had destroyed the city.

"Nor do I believe that the city was destroyed by fire. The walls had not the appearance of a conflagration. The many delicate articles everywhere to be found in Brahmanabad, in a general conflagration of the city, must have been consumed: the glass, for instance, would have been fused; the bones would not have been in existence; and the delicate ornaments of the women would all have been destroyed or borne the marks of fire, whereas nothing of the kind is discernible.

"Under all these circumstances, I think it highly probable that the popular account that Brahmanabad was destroyed by an earthquake is true. It must have been some such convulsion of nature to have

affected the complete and utter destruction of a city so strongly built as Brahmanabad: and I further think it probable that the same convulsion that shook the city to its very foundation changed the course of the river which once, without doubt, washed the city walls.

"On the third occasion that Mr. Richardson and I visited Brahmanabad, we excavated a house in the same bazar, but some little distance higher up, and were richly rewarded by finding some beautifully-carved figures in ivory. The largest is about four inches long, a female standing figure with a lotus in one hand; many of the other figures appear to be dancing-girls; the female with a looking-glass is again to be recognized, and also another warrior; an elephant, fully caparisoned and others—in all about fifteen figures. These also were in no way defaced by the hand of the iconoclast.

"In this same house we were further repaid by finding nearly a complete set of ivory chessmen—one set white, the other black. The kings and queens are about three inches high, and the pawns about one, the other pieces of different intermediate heights. All have been made for use on a board with holes, for each piece has a peg in it, similar to chessmen use nowadays on board ship, to prevent the pieces being easily knocked down and the game disturbed."

The finding of chessmen is peculiarly interesting in view of the tradition that chess was invented by King Dalar at Brahmanabad or Alor.

Unfortunately the coins found by Mr. Bellasis proved, when examined, to be those of Mansur *bin* Jambur, Abdur Rahman and other Arab rulers of Mansurah. The first of these was according to one account (see A Volume, page 91) the founder of Mansurah. For this and other reasons of a historical kind Major-General M. R. Haig put forward a suggestion in a paper published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Volume XVI, Part 2, that the ruins described by Mr. Bellasis were really those of Mansurah, and that another mass of ruins, six miles to the north-east of them, were the remains of Brahmanabad. He disbelieved the story of the earthquake and attributed the desertion and subsequent decay of Brahmanabad to nothing else than a change in the course of the river, leaving it without water. Mansurah might have succumbed, he thought, to a similar fate some centuries later. General Haig further suggested the probable identity of a smaller ruin at the village of Muthalo about two and a quarter miles to the north-west of Brahmanabad (his Mansurah) with a Buddhist monastery, Sawandi, which is known to have been near to Brahmanabad in the days of Chach and is mentioned in the "*Chachnamah*."

The next light was thrown on the subject in 1897, when Mr. H. Cousens, Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, Bombay, made deep excavations into the ruins of Bahmanah and came to the surprising conclusion that both Mr. Bellasis and General Haig were right. He found convincing evidence that he was among the remains of two cities one of which had been built on the *debris* of the other. The lower was Hindu, but the upper unmistakably Mussalman. The foundations of several mosques were cleared and numerous coins were found with Arabic

superscriptions, some of which Mr. Cousens states to be those of the eastern Khalifas, so that they must have been brought to Sind by the Arabs. Upon this theory it is possible to construct an account of Brahmanabad not wholly inconsistent with such information as history supplies. We know that Muhammad Kasam did not destroy the Hindu town, but put a garrison in it and left the Hindus to manage it. Shortly afterwards Jamiya, the son of Dahar, led a revolt and managed to get possession of Brahmanabad, but had to submit again and become a Mussalman, after which he was confirmed in the governorship of the town. Later on he had a quarrel with an Arab governor "on the other side of the water" and was killed in a battle against him. It is not improbable that, after this or some subsequent and similar conflict between the Arab governors and the people of the country, there was a vengeful massacre and destruction of the town. Then it would be quite in accordance with Mussalman practice to build their new town of Mansurah partly on the site of it. This might also explain the connection of Mansurah with Mahfudhah, a smaller Arab fort which preceded it and was on the opposite side of some large sheet of water. The name of Bahmanabad, or Bahman-nih, or Bahman-no (for it has several variations), remained, as General Haig says, linked to that of Mansurah, long after both were in ruins, and eventually the Arab half of it was dropped and Bahmanah-Mansurah became Mansurah. At the present day local tradition knows nothing of Mansurah. Mr. Cousens' theory of the destruction of Mansurah is that it was sacked by an enemy and the inhabitants were put to the sword. This would account for the skeletons found by Mr. Bellasis and numerous human remains found by Mr. Cousens himself, and it seems extremely probable that if the conquerors were the Samras who undoubtedly attained to virtual if not nominal independence while the deputies of the slave kings at Bukkur and Sehwan were fully occupied with their western frontiers, the Mussalman historians would pass the incident over in silence as unimportant and discreditable.

Another very interesting discovery of Mr. Cousens was the foundation of a Buddhist *stupa* at Depar Ghangro, the ruin which General Haig identified with the real Brahmanabad. This may be the site of the Sawandi monastery which General Haig placed at Mutahlo.

The ruins of Brahmanabad are about four miles in circumference. The whole space is covered with mounds of broken and crumbled bricks, some of them fifteen feet high, with a few clear spaces, which are conjectured to have been market squares. There is no stone, but occasional lumps of charred wood seem to indicate the former presence of woodwork in the buildings. The earth of the ruins is considered to be a valuable manure and is excavated for the purpose by the cultivators of the neighbourhood.

In 1909 Mr. Cousens again visited Brahmanabad, and on consideration of his report Government decided that the remains were not worth the expense of systematic conservation and excavation. It was further agreed that there was no objection to the removal of the earth by the surrounding cultivators.

Doulatpur, a small village situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri about 12 miles south of Moro, is only of interest as being near the mausoleum of Nur

Doulatpur.

Muhammad Kalhora, the man who extended the Kalhora rule to the east of the Indus and made Sind one Kingdom (see A Volume, page 109). He led a stormy life and was at last driven from his throne by Ahmed Shah the Afghan and died, it is said, at Jaisalmer in or about 1753 A. D. ; so it is improbable that he is actually buried in this mausoleum which his son Muhammad Murad Yar Khan, who succeeded him for a short time, is said to have built. Moreover, one of the inscriptions on the outer door makes mention of Ghulam Shah, the builder of Hyderabad, and Sarfaraz Khan, who were son and grandson respectively of Nur Muhammad ; so probably the tomb was not built or at any rate not completed until some time after the death of the latter. It is said to have been built by one Abu Bakar, a famous architect of Tatta, and contains some fine stone carving and Persian inscriptions which unfortunately are much broken and difficult to be decyphered. This building is now declared an ancient monument under the Act. A fair is annually held at it in the month of Zulhaj. The mausoleum is about six miles north-east of Doulatpur.

Halani, a large village in Kandiaro Taluka, is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and is six miles distant from Kandiaro. It is rendered notable by

Halani.

a great Hindu fair which is held on Vesakhi, the day on which the sun enters Mehi (Aries). It is held in honour of a community of Sadhus (Hindu Ascetics) who claim to have been settled at Halani for a century. The average attendance during the six days of the fair is 10,000. Fruit, vegetables, cloth, camel, saddles, etc., are sold at it. The "Suri" or execution tower in the cemetery to the east of the village is said to have been erected by Mehrab Khan Mari, a local governor, for the Talpurs ; and is the chief object of interest in the neighbourhood.

Kandiaro (27° 4' N. Lat. and 68° 15' E. Long.) is a large village and the headquarter station of Kandiaro Taluka. It had a population of 3,863 at the census of 1921 and

Kandiaro.

contains a Mukhtiarkar's Office, District Bungalow, Local Fund garden, Police Station, school, Musafirkhana and Dispensary. It possessed a Municipality, but this was abolished in 1887. The nearest railway station is Kandiaro Road, nine miles distant. The place is said to have been built during the reign of the Emperor Jehangir, which would make it nearly three hundred years old. Before it was built there was a town near the site called Patoipur which was abandoned owing to an unusual rise of the river. The site of the present town of Kandiaro was then chosen as being somewhat more elevated, and having a large number of Kandi trees growing upon it, the place took, it is supposed from this circumstance, the name of Kandiaro.

Moro (26° 40' N. Lat. and 68° 2' E. Long.), the headquarter station of Moro Taluka, is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and had a population of 2,636 at the census of 1921. It contains a Mukhtiarkar's

Moro.

Office, Police Station, District Bungalow, Primary School, Post Office and Musafirkhana. It is 20 miles from the nearest Railway station Bandhi. It had a Municipality, but it was abolished in 1886. Apart from the fact that it is the taluka headquarters the place is not now one of any importance. It is said to have been founded about 280 years ago by one Bazir Fakir of the Moro tribe. The grave of an Englishman, by name Henry Ryland, a Deputy Collector who died at Moro in 1869, with an appropriate monument over it, lies near the District Bungalow.

Naushahro Feroz (situated in $26^{\circ} 50'$ N. Lat. and $68^{\circ} 11'$ E. Long.)

Naushahro Feroz

is the headquarter town of Naushahro Taluka and had a population of 4,208 at the census of 1921. It is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and is 11 miles from the nearest Railway station Pad Idan. It contains the Mukhtiar's Office, a District Bungalow, Resident Magistrate's Court, Sub-Judge's Court, Dispensary, Veterinary Dispensary, Madressah High School, Primary School, Post Office, a small library and Musafirkhana. It was once administered by a Municipality, but this was abolished in 1887. The name is derived from one Feroz Khan, one of the state officials in the days of Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora, who founded it. During the Talpur rule it was one of the principal depôts for the artillery of the Mirs. Weaving used to be carried on in the town on a considerable scale.

Nawabshah (situated in $26^{\circ} 15'$ N. Lat. and $68^{\circ} 27'$ E. Long.) is the

Nawabshah

headquarter town of the district and of the taluka of the same name. It was formerly a small and unimportant village although situated on the railway line, and has no historical interest. With the extension of the Nasrat Canal and the opening of the Jamrao it was selected as the headquarters of a new taluka first known as Nasrat and now as Nawabshah, and later owing to its central position it was selected as the headquarters of the new district, which came into existence in 1912. The town has not made much progress as a centre for trade. It is slowly attracting outsiders to settle in it. It is expected to rise and prosper after the Rohri canal project comes into operation.

The civil station lies to the west of the town, and is now completed. Its most conspicuous building is the Collector's Kachari, which was erected in 1915 at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,34,000. Much of the building has been constructed of Jungshahi stone and a parapet of this stone runs round it. There are two wings in which the offices are situated and between them is the durbar hall, a fine room 55 feet by 35 feet, paved with marble and with a dais at one end.

The other public buildings include the Police headquarter lines, the Sub-Judge's Court, now used as the Resident Magistrate's Court, and the Taluka Kachari.

Bungalows have been erected for the Collector, an Assistant Collector, the Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Collector, the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Superintendent of Police. The first one is double storied. All are contained in spacious compounds and are themselves of spacious dimensions.

Sakrand (situated in $26^{\circ} 8' N.$ Lat. and $68^{\circ} 19' E.$ Long.) is the head-quarter station of Sakrand Taluka and had a population of 619 at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtiarkar's Office, District Bungalow, Police Station, Musafirkhana, school, dispensary and Post Office. It is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and is 13 miles from the nearest railway station, Sarhari. Except that it is the headquarters of a taluka it is a village of no importance, and it has no historical interest.

Shahdadpur (situated in $25^{\circ} 55' N.$ Lat. and $68^{\circ} 40' E.$ Long.) is the headquarter town of the Shahdadpur Taluka and contains a Mukhtiarkar's Office, a District Bungalow, Police Station, Musafirkhana, Rest-house, Post Office and school. It has a railway station. It formerly had a Municipality. This was abolished, but it was revived in 1914. The town is said to have been founded by Mir Shahdad Talpur about 200 years ago, and it has for a long time been an active centre of trade and industry, the majority of the population being Hindus. The Old Gazetteer states that at that time, i.e., forty years ago, the value of the oil annually pressed at Shahdadpur was Rs. 20,000 and the value of the local trade Rs. 60,000. The population which was 2,232 then, had increased to 5,991 at the census of 1921 and cotton has now taken a prominent place in the trade. There are two cotton ginning factories in the town at present. Shahdadpur is one of the places associated with the love story of Suhni and Mehar (see A Volume, page 484) and the graves of the lovers are pointed out, but other places in Sind and the Punjab are also candidates for this distinction.

Sinjhoro (situated in $26^{\circ} 2' N.$ Lat. and $68^{\circ} 51' E.$ Long.) is the headquarters of the new taluka of that name. It has a railway station on the Mirpur Khas-Khadro Railway and contains the Mukhtiarkar's kacheri and Police lines and a fine dispensary. The village had a population of 1,028 at the census of 1921. It is not a place of any historical interest.

Tando Adam or Adamjo Tando (situated in $25^{\circ} 46' N.$ Lat. and $68^{\circ} 42' E.$ Long.) is a large municipal town in the Shahdadpur Taluka, which, from its position and the number of roads that converged upon it, had acquired a considerable trade even forty years ago. Since that time its population has increased from 3,457 to 12,966 at the census of 1921 and the advent of the railway has given an impetus to its trade, so that some of the European firms of Karachi maintain agencies here and a number of cotton ginning and rice husking factories have been established. At present there are nine such factories. The population contains a majority of Hindus. The principal men of the town, however, are descendants of the Adam Khan Mazi who founded it, according to tradition, about 120 years ago. The chief public buildings are the Resident Magistrate's Court, Police Station, Post and Telegraph Office, school and musafirkhana.

Thul Rukan is the local name of the ruin of a Buddhist *stupa* situated at a distance of 16 miles south of Moro and 8 miles southeast of Daulatpur. It lies on the east of the Hyderabad-Rohri road. There is no village of any size in the vicinity, nor the remains of any. The following description is by Mr. H. Cousens (Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1897): "The *stupa*, a solid cylindrical structure of burnt brick, stands about 60 feet high and it has been decorated with three bands of pilasters in tiers one above the other. The lowest has been destroyed utterly, probably by the Muhammadans, because it was adorned with figures in relief. The villagers told me that an irrigation engineer, who excavated the fallen *debris* which encumbers the base of the *stupa*, dug out several images and took them away. The capitals of the pilasters of the upper bands as well as some projecting string courses are decorated with beautifully carved brick-work in floral scrolls and other designs. The clay has been carved whilst wet and was not moulded, the edges being sharp and crisp still. The *debris* around the base is piled up against it in some places ten feet high and this has all fallen from the sides and top. There is a hole in the centre of the *stupa* excavated downwards from above and now 36 feet deep. This is probably the excavation made by Sir Bartle Frere. One of the villagers, who seemed to be well primed with information concerning the *thul*, told me that some years ago a number of Muhammadans, who were celebrating some *id* close by, rushed into it through a door in its side to escape a sudden storm of rain when the interior collapsed and buried them all. He also informed me that a former Collector found, on excavation in an outer surrounding ring of ruined heaps, an earthen pot about ten or twelve inches in diameter containing a pair of bronze anklets. I think further excavation here would be full of interest and I propose to do this during the coming touring season." The excavation by Sir Bartle Frere, referred to above, was made in February 1858, in company with Messrs. Shaw Stewart and J. Gibbs. They sank a shaft down to the base, but found nothing. The Superintendent of Archaeology was unable to visit Thul Rukan again, but in 1905 Government sanctioned Rs. 1,813 for special repairs to the *stupa*. There is no local tradition or legend worth recording about the place.

TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka.	Area in Sq. miles.	Number of.		Population in 1921.			
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.
Kandhari ..	405	..	80	70,200	37,499	32,801	..
Mora ..	402	..	79	54,124	28,871	25,253	..
Nandahro ..	402	..	94	71,017	38,840	32,177	..
Nawalshah ..	967	1	114	58,082	32,240	25,842	2,772
Sakrand ..	500	..	81	33,522	16,428	17,094	..
Shahdadpur ..	581	2	90	69,534	36,019	33,515	19,857
Singhoro ..	473	..	132	43,188	24,825	18,363	..
Total ..	3,880	2	720	418,600	223,890	194,700	21,729

Taluka.	Population in 1922— census. Total.	Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons per square mile.	Population in 1911.		
				Total.	Males.	Females.
Kandhari ..	70,200	12,498	175	61,282	32,058	29,224
Mora ..	54,124	9,822	112	61,092	33,098	27,994
Nandahro ..	71,017	13,899	144	64,806	33,204	31,602
Nawalshah ..	58,082	9,097	78	51,891	26,944	24,947
Sakrand ..	33,522	6,230	109	56,770	31,722	25,048
Shahdadpur ..	69,577	17,585	138	69,894	47,392	22,502
Singhoro ..	43,188	8,870	81	45,183	26,277	18,906
Total ..	396,321	79,900	168	448,478	247,718	200,760

TABLE II—RAINFALL.

*Part A—By months.**At Nawabshah.*

Months.	Rainfall.			
	Normal month.	1914.	1917.	1918.
		In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January	0 2	0 2	.....	.....
February	0 8	.....	.....	.....
March	0 6	.....	.....	0 1
April	0 13	.....	0 13	.....
May	0 21	.....	1 47	.....
June	0 24	0 20	.....	.....
July	0 45	0 39	0 72	.....
August	4 22	17 68	3 90	0 7
September	6 50	0 11	3 71	.....
October .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
November .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	0 1	.....	.....	0 8
Total	0 48	18 71	18 91	0 18

Months.	Rainfall—contd.			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January	0 20	0 1	.....	0 25
February	0 7	0 40	.....	.....
March .. .. .	.....	0 8	.....	.....
April .. .. .	.....	0 79	.....	.....
May .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .. .. .	.....	.....	2 10	.....
July	1 42	0 25	0 37	.....
August	0 12	.....	0 58	2 8
September .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	0 47
October .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
November .. .. .	.....	0 1	.....	.....
December .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1 41	1 40	8 5	2 70

TABLE II—RAINFALL—*contd.**Part B—By Talukas.*

Taluka.	Rainfall.			
	Normal month.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
Kandhari	4 25	Not avail- able.	17 47	0 48
Nandahro (at Nandahro)	4 00	3 30	10 22	0 20
Nandahro (at Tharushah)	4 06	6 1	17 03	0 30
Moro	6 14	15 41	26 70	0 13
Sakrand	6 70	22 51	20 46	0 43
Nawalshah	8 46	18 71	16 01	0 16
Shahdodpur (at Shahdodpur)	6 2	9 70	15 38	0 00
Shahdodpur (at Tando Adam)	6 2	9 10	13 63	4 26
Shujore	5 06	12 33	15 39	1 25

Talukas.	Rainfall— <i>contd.</i>			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
Kandhari	2 2	1 18	3 20	1 12
Nandahro (at Nandahro)	2 79	1 12	3 72	1 19
Nandahro (at Tharushah)	1 80	1 9	3 27	1 23
Moro	1 06	0 63	2 00	0 27
Sakrand	2 39	1 30	10 8	2 55
Nawalshah	1 01	1 48	3 5	2 79
Shahdodpur (at Shahdodpur)	2 41	1 73	8 0	2 66
Shahdodpur (at Tando Adam)	2 73	0 06	8 69	3 20
Shujore	2 23	0 78	0 58	2 2

TABLE III.—TEMPERATURE.

(At Nawabshah).

Year.	January.		May.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1916	94	58	113	79
1917	99	52	106	70
1918	112	55	112	83
1919	91	49	110	88
1920	78	32	100	84
1921	85	32	109	85
1922	73	38	114	81

Year.	July.		November.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1916	108	58	90	63
1917	108	43	85	58
1918	110	41	96	58
1919	107	34	91	64
1920	104	34	88	62
1921	*	*	*	*
1922	109	60	98	60

* No temperature was taken in the months of July and November as during that period there was no meteorological Thermometer, it being stolen away from the Dispensary. The new one was received in the beginning of the month of December 1921.

TABLE IV—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town.	Total in 1921.	Males.	Females.	Remarks.
Tando Adam ..	12,968	7,196	5,770	<i>Note.</i> —Figures for 1872, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, are printed in the Vol. B, Nawabshah District Gazetteer.
Shahdadpur ..	5,901	3,577	2,324	
Nawabshah ..	2,772	1,790	1,012	
Total ..	21,720	12,533	9,186	

TABLE V—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS OF 1921).

Taluka.	Religion.					Education.	
						Number of persons.	
	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Jains.	Christians.	Others.	Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
Kandiaro ..	14,742	55,463	..	..	..	4,167	223
Nausahro ..	14,381	56,622	..	13	1	5,333	668
Moro ..	9,159	44,984	..	..	..	2,535	161
Sakraed ..	7,029	46,385	..	..	117	1,566	53
Nawabshah ..	7,403	30,633	..	4	..	1,569	167
Shahdadpur ..	29,677	58,830	1	7	19	3,740	193
Sinjhor ..	14,974	28,196	..	16	..	1,493	91
Total ..	97,347	321,135	1	40	137	20,212	1,495

TABLE VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS OF 1921).

Caste, Tribe or race numbering more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka.			
	Kandhari.	Nanubhai.	Mir.	Sukrand.
Hindus	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Muslim	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Koli	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Vani	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Lehars	8,800	3,400	10,017	13,202
Others	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Misc and unspecified ..	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Muslims	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Arab	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Hindus	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Others	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Kandhari	7,001	0,722	11,004	17,774
Mir	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Chandlo Hall	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Dumbhal	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Jamali	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Jahid	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Khan	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Laghari	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Ladhari	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Mari	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Rohi	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Others	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Zai	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Muslim	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Sims	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Sims	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Pindhi	8,702	10,000	24,327	3,046
Misc and unspecified ..	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111

TABLE VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.		1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1.	Total area for which cultivation are available.	2,481,370	2,487,418	2,481,551	2,486,428	2,489,125	2,491,520
2.	Not available for cultivation.	865,769	881,822	882,732	885,120	907,994	740,050
A.	Forest lands ..	89,142	89,072	89,565	89,718	89,717	89,541
B.	Others ..	774,626	792,750	794,166	795,404	818,277	650,499
3.	Available for cultivation ..	1,615,601	1,605,596	1,618,819	1,601,318	1,621,131	1,751,470
(A)	Uncropped ..	222,867	220,944	264,782	225,509	270,660	483,789
(B)	Cropped ..	1,392,734	1,384,652	1,354,037	1,375,809	1,350,471	1,267,681
(1)	Current fallows ..	741,544	759,730	858,090	836,273	813,323	812,809
(2)	Net area cropped ..	647,390	624,922	507,438	549,596	537,148	454,872
(A)	Irrigated—						
	By canals ..	451,390	448,654	356,194	405,282	384,543	394,442
	By wells and tanks ..	19,000	9,642	17,223	10,589	22,588	12,160
	Direct from River ..	29,500	27,569	24,116	23,007	29,384	34,272
(B)	On rainfall ..	21,503	43,314	5	150	—	2,304
Crops							
Class	I Cereals ..	883,968	721,407	288,123	288,760	250,304	221,298
"	II Pulses ..	27,978	29,441	14,688	24,406	19,906	26,828
"	III Vegetables and garden produce ..	7,893	9,084	4,955	5,142	5,041	6,009
"	IV Tobacco ..	2,347	2,581	2,978	2,480	2,718	3,887
"	V Sugarcane ..	6,509	7,592	751	314	140	153
"	VI Gum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	VII Fungus and ..	158	79	179	110	145	80
"	VIII Oil seeds ..	22,790	45,449	5,268	11,808	6,588	22,792
"	IX Hops ..	1,409	1,389	1,027	891	1,379	1,427
"	X Fibres ..	122,094	144,629	103,451	126,488	113,586	86,281
"	XI Fruits ..	4,785	5,203	6,818	5,495	6,119	7,580
Total cultivation ..		264,058	263,144	297,462	281,179	245,719	237,244
Less area cropped twice ..		18,678	27,322	10,024	12,889	8,423	12,422
Actual area cropped ..		247,380	235,822	287,438	268,290	237,295	224,822

TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.						1920-21.
<i>Cattle—</i>						
Plough Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	99,167
Bulls for breeding purposes	..	..	..	..	..	1,074
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes	..	..	..	..	..	315
Milch cattle	..	..	..	..	..	120,108
Young stock	..	..	..	..	..	80,001
Total cattle						300,665
<i>Others—</i>						
Horses or ponies	..	..	..	..	..	16,537
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	92,082
Goats	..	..	..	..	..	164,766
Camels	..	..	..	..	..	15,422
Mules	..	..	..	..	..	32
Donkeys	..	..	..	..	..	6,295
Total						289,294
Ploughs	..	..	..	..	..	41,060
Carts	..	..	..	..	..	1,365

TABLE IX—SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1922-23.

Taluka.					Number of wells for	
					Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Shahdادر	..	..	..	..	83	365
Siujhoro	..	..	..	..	51	107
Sakrand	..	..	..	..	292	99
Moro	..	..	..	..	855	179
Naushahro	..	..	..	..	2,156	130
Kandiaro	..	..	..	..	4,000	125
Nawabshah	..	..	..	..	40	231
Total for the district					7,471	1,256

TABLE X—IRRIGATION

Particulars.	1916-17.		
	Area Irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.			
1. Productive.			
Revindrabai Canal	31,973	1,40,868	47,354
Ad Fakar Kachhi	14,056	30,742	8,435
Qurat Marikh	73,751	2,01,000	25,409
Jamuna Canal	239,626	7,36,104	2,64,823
2. Unproductive.			
Dud Canal	123,169	2,17,799	1,36,800
Nasir Canal	101,480	2,19,824	1,33,306
East Distribution .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Ka-Dud	11,692	28,671	22,129
II.—Works for which Revenue Accounts are kept.			
Mahesh Canal	13,792	31,653	10,751
Dumfries Canal	10,493	23,44,316	11,949
Other Canals (Kantat)	10,764	28,264	3,696
Ras. Wch.	437	2,747	1,624
Ghara Mahamada	25,285	62,002*
Other Canals (Hyderabad Canals)	1,608	4,671	790
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.			
Branch in the Nasir Canal District .. .. .	.....	11	7,202
Hyderabad Canals .. .. .	.....	.....	2,731
Jamuna Canals .. .. .	.....	.....	7,277

*No separate account for

WORKS.

1917-18.			1918-19.		
Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
41,205	1,45,872	40,000	44,024	1,07,002	98,349
44,907	31,073	6,497	8,728	20,120	2,808
60,793	1,50,077	60,887	50,077	1,64,554	99,263
239,446	8,38,379	5,18,653	201,298	7,46,217	2,90,547
121,430	2,00,020	1,47,807	85,262	1,20,465	1,30,560
77,878	1,28,674	1,43,011	20,550	94,747	1,55,200
----	----	----	----	----	----
13,587	51,080	5,892	7,455	19,430	6,782
13,549	22,189	13,162	4,482	12,675	19,581
15,755	41,908	12,993	12,241	21,180	11,390
11,244	29,309	14,201	9,455	24,144	15,815
609	2,581	2,454	307	4,507	2,900
25,600	60,469	....	20,776	33,011	....
2,800	5,507	2,221	951	2,489	1,815
----	4	6,296	----	----	6,024
----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	----	----	----	----

Nawadshah District.

TABLE X.—IRRIGATION

Particulars.	1915-20.		
	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.			
1. Productive.			
Narvalah Canal	47,465	1,41,302	35,745
All Indhar Kachori	9,329	22,703	14,329
Great Marakh	65,317	1,40,899	58,921
Jamrao Canal	264,795	8,98,330	4,40,385
2. Unproductive.			
Dad Canal	98,101	2,61,977	2,06,818
Kurrah Canal	83,213	1,79,507	1,70,339
Ben Hithriahary	—	—	—
En-lah	8,180	20,401	17,467
II.—Works for which Revenue Accounts are kept.			
Motrah Canal	7,500	20,027	18,000
Dandhar Canal	15,540	38,112	11,910
Other Canals (Narval)	8,281	20,028	9,079
Rao Wah	317	1,521	1,206
Khano Mahmoode	22,488	57,673	—*
Other Canals (Hydrabad Canal)	1,004	2,051	179
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.			
Funds in the Kurrah Canal District	—	—	8,584
Hydrabad Canals	—	—	—
Jamrao Canals	—	—	—

* No separate account for Narvalah District.

WORKS—*contd.*

1920-21.			1921-22.		
Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Acrea.	Ra.	Ra.	Acrea.	Ra.	Ra.
41,049	1,09,532	44,512	.....	.....	.....
9,425	21,554	31,130	10,004	23,371	25,194
61,805	1,73,280	30,215	61,122	1,74,302	30,830
174,029	3,94,830	5,38,874	.....	.....	.....
95,305	1,90,527	2,17,444	.....	.....	.....
78,092	1,27,758	2,38,883	.....	.....	.....
.....
8,123	20,600	7,802	8,142	22,345	12,440
8,454	17,882	20,275	.....	.....	.....
10,805	22,177	18,250	.....	.....	.....
4,128	10,600	14,160	.....	.....	.....
412	1,808	1,832	440	1,694	3,008
22,881	54,702	.....	22,908	57,890*
1,100	3,707	1,037	1,412	3,288	714†
.....	1	12,804	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....

† The figures of Dadwahi included those of the Distributary in the Hyderabad Canal District.
 For figures of 1920-21 please see Gazetteer, Vol. II, Nawabshah District.

TABLE XI—TAKAVI ADVANCES, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1881.		
	Advances.		
	Rs.	a. p.	Outstanding Balances.
1916-17	49,022	0 0	61,303 2 0
1917-18	55,305	0 0	45,705 9 0
1918-19	71,755	0 0	34,400 10 0
1919-20	81,000	0 0	76,072 14 5
1920-21	92,270	0 0	31,500 10 9
1921-22	95,065	0 0	74,147 9 4

Year.	Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.		
	Advances.		
	Rs.	a. p.	Outstanding Balances.
1916-17	88,488	0 0	82,065 4 2
1917-18	1,11,448	0 0	86,115 5 0
1918-19	1,82,725	0 0	1,30,702 13 0
1919-20	2,02,365	0 0	2,31,134 8 2
1920-21	2,48,402	13 0	1,17,371 1 0
1921-22	2,89,090	0 0	4,39,902 1 0

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE
AND WAGES.

(At Nawabshah.)

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Dajrl.	Fourrt.	Gram.	Salt.
	Seers T.	Seers T.	Seers T.	Seers T.	Seers T.	Seers T.
1916	8 31	5 27	11 01	13 51	8 12	10 45
1917	8 55	6 32	13 27	14 54	8 42	15 08
1918	6 70	5 38	6 7	8 2	6 20	10 40
1919	6 10	4 5	4 55	3 0	2 20	10 0
1920	0 8	4 40	7 10	8 31	5 04	17 54
1921	4 74	4 0	6 70	8 06	5 34	18 0
1922	4 70	2 10	7 28	8 41	7 0	12 28

Year.	Mason.	Carpenter.	Able bodied agricultural labourer.	Price of horse-keeper.
	Per diem. Rs. & p. 1 0 0	Per diem. Rs. & p. 1 0 0	Per diem. Rs. & p. 0 8 0	
1916	1 8 0	1 10 0	0 8 0	There is no record available showing the daily wage of a type of horse-keeper.
1917	1 12 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	
1918	1 12 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	
1919	2 0 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	
1920	2 4 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	
1921	2 4 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	
1922	2 4 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	

TABLE XIII—FAMINE.

Nil.

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.
1. Area—						
Reserved	128 831	136 508	133 298	156 19	157 97	126 341
Protected	--	--	--	--	--	8 0
Total ..	128 831	136 508	133 298	156 19	157 97	126 341
2. Chief Products—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Timber	14,118	23,940	12,856	13,732	13,004	11,827
(2) Fire-wood	19,112	33,206	31,895	29,650	25,101	28,754
(3) Grazing	5,724	3,888	5,230	3,072	3,242	4,793
(4) Salai pods	3,840	2,583	1,315	4,313	3,441	3,028
(5) Lac	--	--	--	--	--	--
(6) Other products ..	3,928	4,073	6,624	6,590	5,398	6,131
3. Receipts	37,027	80,532	58,117	59,327	61,008	57,323
4. Expenditure	14,855	31,218	11,507	12,410	22,274	15,395
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation ..	2,607	3,130	3,798	12	12	12
6. Area closed to grazing ..	4,305	5,025	4,878	5,395	4,511	2,442

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENT.

Taluka.	Previous settlement.				
	Description.	Period.	Average area assessed.	Average yearly Assessed Rend.	Average rate per acre.
Shahdolpur	Irrigated	1894 to 1907	....	..	..
Kamalnagar	Do.	1895-95 to 1906-07	89,625	2,04,800	2 13 0
Wadhwa.— Jamsar tract	Do.	1895-94 to 1902-94	....	..	..
Non-Jamsar tract.	Do.	1895-94 to 1902-94	71,547	2,04,884	2 14 0
Sakrand	Do.	1899-91 to 1910-20	58,824	87,322	2 4 0
Kandhwa	Do.	1899-1905 to 1912-14	55,762	1,70,213	2 1 0
Nandolpur	Do.	Do.	70,728	2,17,806	3 1 0
Mora	Do.	Do.	40,088	1,50,500	2 1 0

TABLE XV.—PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENT—*contd.*

Taluka.	Current (irrigational) settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest group.						
	Date of settlement.	No. of groups.	Kharif.				
			Barbari.	Boob.	Other low.	High.	Rate asked by Govt.
			Rs. a. 3 5	Rs. a. 4 0	Rs. a. 2 8	Rs. a. 2 12	Rs. a. 2 0
Shahdadpur ..	1907-08 ..	2	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 4	2 8
Nowshera ..	1907-08 ..	2	2 5	4 0	2 8	2 12	2 0
			2 0	2 8	2 0	2 2	2 8
Shahpur— Jannat tract ..	1904-05 ..	2	4 0	4 0	2 0	2 10	2 12
			2 0	2 0	2 14	2 8	2 11
Non-Jannat tract	1907-08 ..	2	2 0	4 0	2 0	2 12	2 2
			2 0	2 0	2 0	4 8	2 10
Sakrand ..	1905-21 ..	2	—	2 4	2 4	2 12	2 12
			—	4 14	2 14	2 0	2 4
			—	4 0	2 10	2 14	2 0
Kandhari ..	1914-15 ..	2	—	2 8	2 14	2 0	2 4
			—	4 8	2 12	2 0	2 8
Mandohro ..	1914-15 ..	4	—	2 12	2 14	2 2	2 0
			—	4 4	2 8	2 12	2 0
Moro ..	1914-15 ..	4	—	2 8	2 12	2 0	2 4

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENT—*contd.*

Taluka.	Current (irrigational) settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest group— <i>contd.</i>						
	Rahi.					Dutani.	
	Lift.	Salubh.	Dut.	Salubh. added by lift.	Dut. added by lift.	Kharif.	Rahi.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Shahdaspur ..	2 8	2 4	2 4	2 12	2 12	1 0	2 0
	2 12	2 8	2 8	3 1	3 1	1 4	2 4
Kawastah ..	2 4	2 0	2 0	2 4	2 4	1 0	1 0
	2 12	2 0	2 0	2 12	2 12	1 0	1 0
Singhoro— Jamrao tract ..	2 4	..	..	..	..	1 0	1 0
	2 12	..	..	..	..	1 0	1 0
Non-Jamrao tract ..	2 8	2 4	2 4	2 12	2 12	1 0	2 0
	2 12	2 0	2 0	3 1	3 1	1 4	2 4
Sakrand ..	2 4	2 4	2 4	3 4	3 4	0 12	0 12
	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	0 12	0 12
Kandhro ..	2 12	2 8	2 8	4 0	4 0	1 0	1 12
	2 4	2 12	2 12	3 4	3 4	1 0	1 12
Kandhro ..	2 12	2 8	2 8	4 0	4 0	1 0	1 12
	2 0	2 12	2 12	2 8	2 8	1 0	1 12
Moro ..	2 12	2 8	2 8	4 0	4 0	1 0	1 12
	2 0	2 12	2 12	2 8	2 8	1 0	1 12

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENT—*concl'd.*

Taluka.	Current (Irrigated) settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest group—contd.									
	River Kacha.					Others.		Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessed amount.	Average rate per acre.
	Kharif and Post-rain.	Rabi.				Balut.	Others grown.			
		Wheat and barley.	Other crops.	Land sown but not ploughed.	Stalks crop.					
								Acre.	Rs.	Rs. & p.
Shabdapur ..		No river	Kacha.		0 12	{	0 12	61,235	1,86,402	3 12 0
					0 0		0 0			
Nawalnub ..		No river	Kacha.		0 0	{	0 12	46,296	1,38,467	3 0 0
					0 0		0 0			
Shehona—Jaurao tract ..		No river	Kacha.		—	{	0 12	57,945	1,79,237	3 1 0
					—		0 12			
Non-Jaurao tract ..		..	..	..	—	{	1 2	12,422	36,599	2 14 8
					—		0 12			
Sakrand ..	2 8	2 0	2 12	1 8	—	{	0 12	12,042	1,67,550	3 2 0
						{	0 12			
Kandaro ..	2 8	2 0	2 12	1 8	—	{	0 12	44,903	1,38,518	3 1 0
					—		0 0			
Kandhro ..	2 8	2 0	2 12	1 8	—	{	0 12	70,728	2,17,999	3 1 0
					—		0 0			
Moro ..	2 8	2 0	2 12	1 8	—	{	0 12	49,060	1,51,127	3 1 0
						{	0 0			

TABLE XVI.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.				Persons convicted or found over 16					
				1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
1. Offences against public tranquility	..	..	..	Not available.	59	12	..	9	15
2. Murder	..	..	..		10	2	12	25	24
3. Outrage on females	..	..	..		1	..	1	..	11
4. Rape	..	..	..		..	..	1	..	..
5. Hurt, Criminal fire and assault including grievous hurt	..	..	..		60	46	59	45	51
6. Dacoity and robbery	..	..	..		2	8	18	2	11
7. Theft including cattle theft	..	..	..		193	208	202	221	208
8. Other offences under Indian Penal Code	..	..	..		140	140	176	277	231
9. Bad livelihood	..	..	..		145	89	110	165	157
10. Police	..	..	..		..	11	13	2	10
11. Salt law	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
12. Excise	..	..	..		..	1	7	22	12
13. Forest	..	..	..		..	31	12	6	..
14. Stamps	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
15. Municipal	..	..	..		..	102	37	16	24
16. Other offences	..	..	..		299	197	146	106	157
Total	..	..	..		901	1,031	1,014	1,090	991

TABLE XVII.—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in					
	1915.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Original.</i>						
Persons tried by—						
Subordinate Magistrates		1,544	2,229	2,431	2,427	2,782
District, Sub-Divisional and First Class Magistrates.		2,602	1,849	2,515	2,373	2,627
Court of Sessions ..		114	57	82	167	186
Total ..		4,011	4,094	4,928	4,866	5,495
<i>Appellate.</i>						
Number of applicants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates		127	49	81	107	82
Do. Court of Sessions ..		179	212	254	292	241
Total ..		306	262	335	399	323
<i>Revisional.</i>						
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrate.		2	..	5	1	11
Do. by Sessions Court ..		28	29	39	41	9
Total ..		30	29	44	42	20
Grand Total ..		4,339	4,386	5,315	5,337	5,838

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TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Years.				Original.					
				Number of suits brought in					
				Subordinate Judges' Court.			District Judges' Court.		
				For money or movable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	For money or movable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.
1916	..	..	..	2,710	220	4,000	..	2	2
1917	..	..	..	2,809	206	2,800	..	1	1
1918	..	..	..	2,853	227	3,080	..	..	..
1919	..	..	..	2,330	221	2,771	1	2	3
1920	..	..	..	2,476	225	2,702	2	..	2
1921	..	..	..	2,270	171	2,441	..	..	..
1922	..	..	..	2,358	100	2,557	..	..	..

Years.				Value of suits brought in		Appeals.	
				Total Number of Appeals.			
				Subordinate Judges' Courts.	District Judges' Courts.	From districts.	Miscellaneous.
				Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.		
1916	..	..	..	19,22,860 11 1	90 0 0	31	1
1917	..	..	..	6,00,100 12 2	509 1 0	40	2
1918	..	..	..	5,94,902 8 11	....	32	4
1919	..	..	..	4,76,621 6 2	6,618 0 0	26	6
1920	..	..	..	6,15,878 0 0	5,622 0 0	60	1
1921	..	..	..	5,92,974 0 0	....	32	1
1922	..	..	..	4,80,454 0 0	....	62	6

TABLE XIX—REGISTRATION.

Year	Registration offices.	Affecting immovable property.		
		Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.
			Rs.	Rs. s. p.
1916.	" " "	0	5,440	15,18,133 9,892 0 0
1917	" " "	0	2,725	13,04,800 7,283 0 0
1918	" " "	0	4,667	20,10,432 13,335 0 0
1919	" " "	0	5,371	24,20,372 13,580 0 0
1920	" " "	0	2,823	23,83,305 13,220 0 0
1921	" " "	0	5,211	23,31,509 13,285 0 0
1922	" " "	0	2,723	21,27,020 13,320 0 0

Year.	Affecting immovable property.		Total receipts.	
	Documents Registered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extraordinary fees and fines.
		Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1916	82	585 0 0	10,277	1,197
1917	81	223 0 0	8,218	348
1918	44	114 0 0	12,140	1,309
1919	67	187 0 0	15,567	1,900
1920	42	109 0 0	13,023	1,220
1921	41	116 0 0	13,190	1,250
1922	33	131 0 0	12,231	1,102

TABLE XX.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE AS STOOD ON THE 31ST MARCH 1922.

Police Station.				Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Head Constable.	Constable.
Kandhro	...	...	...	...	1	7	29
Nandahro	...	...	...	1	2	6	33
Tharshah	...	...	...	...	1	2	15
Moro	...	...	...	...	1	5	18
Dandapur	...	...	...	...	1	3	11
Nakand	...	...	...	...	1	7	23
Kazi Ahmed	...	...	...	...	1	4	11
Kandahar	...	...	...	1	4	26	117
Shahdadpur	...	...	...	...	1	7	29
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	1	4	11
Tando	...	...	...	...	2	5	24
Shikhar	...	...	...	...	2	6	24
Bohi	...	...	...	...	1	2	10
Total				1	12	40	215

Police Station.				Total.	Extra guards.	
					Officers.	Men.
Kandhro	...	...	...	24	...	...
Nandahro	...	...	...	44	...	...
Tharshah	...	...	...	20	...	...
Moro	...	...	...	24	...	...
Dandapur	...	...	...	15	...	...
Nakand	...	...	...	23	...	...
Kazi Ahmed	...	...	...	16	...	...
Kandahar	...	...	...	145	...	...
Shahdadpur	...	...	...	37	...	...
Shahpur	...	...	...	18	...	...
Tando Adam	...	...	...	22	...	...
Shikhar	...	...	...	22	...	...
Bohi	...	...	...	14	...	...
Total				405	...	...

TABLE XX—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE AS STOOD ON THE 31st MARCH 1932—*contd.**Summary for the District.*

Police Station.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.
1. At 4 Police Stations	..	7	17	69
2. At 28 outposts	..	..	25	57
3. At District Head Quarters	1	4	24	107
4. At Taluka Head Quarters	1	8	25	123
5. Armed	..	..	27	131
6. Unarmed	..	19	22	137
7. Mounted	2	..	65	85
Total	3	19	89	355
8. Sanctioned strength	3	19	89	355

Police Station.	Total.	Extra guards.	
		Officers.	Men.
1. At 4 Police Stations	80	..	..
2. At 28 outposts	90	..	..
3. At District Head Quarters	130	..	..
4. At Taluka Head Quarters	150	..	..
5. Armed	..	..	..
6. Unarmed	..	..	..
7. Mounted	..	..	..
Total	450	..	..
8. Sanctioned strength	450	..	..

SIND GAZETTEER
TABLE XXI—JAILS.

Name and Class of Sub-Jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in	
	Males	Females	Total	1916	1917
Lock-ups and 3rd Class Sub-Jails.	158	70	228	66	73

Name and Class of Sub-Jail	Daily average number of Prisoners in				
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Lock-ups and 3rd Class Sub-Jails.	69	105	131	108	123

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS

Head of Revenue realized.					1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	16,47,807	14,83,263	11,36,885	13,57,379
Stamps	..	..	..	..	71,209	73,886	93,214	1,04,129
Income-tax	..	..	..	..	23,135	33,830	39,300	43,117
Excise	..	..	..	..	2,11,386	2,12,767	1,71,551	2,00,273
Local Fund	..	..	..	..	2,65,095	2,38,711	2,88,178	3,10,773
Other Sources	..	..	..	..	8,460	8,158	7,879	7,779
Total ..					22,10,438	20,56,867	18,44,934	22,33,642

Head of Revenue realized.					1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	11,31,842	15,30,775	16,31,155
Stamps	..	..	..	..	85,607	90,478	1,03,101
Income-tax	..	..	..	..	56,792	4,200	22,210
Excise	..	..	..	..	2,14,315	1,18,423	1,62,868
Local Fund	..	..	..	..	3,23,405	3,78,911	3,97,422
Other Sources	..	..	..	..	8,900	10,128	30,237
Total ..					15,31,682	22,31,714	22,36,923

TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKA
FOR THE YEAR 1922-1923.

Taluka.				Land Revenue.	Stamp.	Income Tax.	Excise.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shahdadpur	..	..	..	3,33,117	67,363	4,338	56,271
Kawatschahi	..	..	..	2,74,288	9,459	2,960	32,065
Shikhar	..	..	..	2,98,665	2,176	3,192	1,545
Sakrand	..	..	..	1,80,947	1,902	1,386	5,673
Moro	..	..	..	1,64,800	8,274	8,311	4,598
Nawabshah	..	..	..	2,34,414	28,568	5,294	35,186
Kandhro	..	..	..	1,15,990	7,324	8,888	12,186
Total ..				15,51,135	1,03,101	22,240	1,65,868

Taluka.				Other Sources.	Local Fund.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shahdadpur	..	..	..	18,900	73,187	3,31,688
Kawatschahi	..	..	..	321	88,128	4,39,103
Shikhar	..	..	..	573	84,852	3,76,568
Sakrand	..	..	..	337	65,672	2,48,901
Moro	..	..	..	5,149	48,847	2,37,358
Nawabshah	..	..	..	27,826	53,478	2,64,562
Kandhro	..	..	..	...	99,172	2,20,834
Total ..				30,227	2,87,422	22,89,623

TABLE XXIII—LAND REVENUE.

Particulars.					1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—								
(1) Arrears .. .. .	..	..	..	..	51,277	54,995	56,864	51,084
(2) Current .. .. .	..	..	..	..	17,37,386	16,28,708	12,61,779	15,85,722
Total ..					17,78,663	16,83,694	15,47,792	16,79,806
2. Deductions—								
(1) Remissions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	74,074	1,09,424	85,401	24,529
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,152	2,001	1,322	210
Total ..					76,226	1,11,425	97,012	25,439
3. Net Demand—								
(1) Arrears .. .. .	..	..	..	..	49,094	55,995	85,162	92,154
(2) Current .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16,53,619	15,19,284	11,65,687	15,31,230
Total ..					17,02,613	15,75,280	12,50,749	16,24,964
4. Collections—								
(1) Arrears .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50,042	19,892	39,445	55,732
(2) Current .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16,27,584	14,89,703	11,21,240	15,02,127
Total ..					16,47,627	14,89,595	11,56,685	15,57,859
5. Balance—								
(1) Arrears .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20,051	39,101	49,717	57,401
(2) Current .. .. .	..	..	..	..	23,005	30,801	44,347	29,694
Total ..					54,056	69,902	94,064	86,495

TABLE XXIII—LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

Particulars.					1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—							
(1) Arrears					708,485	1,201,544	70,085
(2) Current					13,80,032	15,51,972	16,51,447
Total ..					14,50,517	17,23,416	17,21,532
2. Deductions—							
(1) Remissions					1,31,704	62,715	25,122
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off					5,345	891	4,854
Total ..					1,37,049	63,606	30,976
3. Net Demand—							
(1) Arrears					60,000	1,40,703	74,221
(2) Current					12,12,046	14,80,157	16,16,265
Total ..					12,72,046	16,20,860	16,90,486
4. Collections—							
(1) Arrears					26,152	1,43,068	51,801
(2) Current					11,07,189	14,47,737	15,90,294
Total ..					11,33,341	15,90,775	16,42,135
5. Balance—							
(1) Arrears					84,825	37,868	22,809
(2) Current					1,46,730	81,478	11,973
Total ..					1,31,554	79,346	34,782

TABLE XXIV—EXCISE.

Excised articles.		Receipts from	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imported Liquors ..	1.	License fee ..	557	575	544	445
B.—Country spirit and fermented	1.	Still head duty ..	90,031	1,10,002	85,678	1,01,410
C.—Liquors ..	2.	Distillery Revenue Duty ..	25,854	26,826	26,228	44,000
		Total ..	1,14,336	1,37,204	1,32,550	1,45,677
Opium and its preparations ..	1.	Duty ..	7,210	8,090	..	..
	2.	License fee ..	4,161	4,240	12,720	16,927
	3.	Gain on sale proceeds ..	17,504	16,028	18,546	16,640
		Total ..	28,875	28,358	31,266	33,567
D.—Drugs other than opium ..	1.	Fine on permits ..	43,874	26,810	..	..
	2.	License fee ..	22,460	21,306	17,558	19,312
		Total ..	66,334	48,116	17,558	19,312
E.—Miscellaneous ..	1.	Alkali ..	150	302	84	358
	2.	Opium ..	..	..	285	57
		Total ..	150	302	347	415
		Total, Gross Revenue.	2,11,355	2,12,767	1,71,551	2,09,072

TABLE XXIV—EXCISE—*contd.*

Excised articles.	Receipts from.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imported Liquors ..	1. License fee ..	879	701	1,801
B.—Country spirit and fermented	1. Still head duty	1,11.	546	10,200
C.—Liquors ..	2. Distillery license fee.	44,717	14,587	24,328
	Total ..	1,36,942	65,848	1,16,372
Opium and its preparations ..	1. Duty ..	....	....	....
	2. License fees ..	10,374	10,895	12,021
	3. Gain on sale proceeds	16,004	15,375	14,559
	Total ..	26,340	26,240	26,580
D.—Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fees on permits	....	....	....
	2. License fees ..	21,710	20,428	22,515
	Total ..	21,710	20,428	22,515
E.—Miscellaneous ..	1. Akhatt ..	123	209	204
	2. Opium ..	....	....	217
	Total ..	123	209	421
	Total, Gross Revenue	2,14,215	1,15,425	1,50,688

TABLE XXV—STAMPS.

Sale Proceeds.	1918-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Judicial Stamps	22,832 4 0	25,190 0 0	27,402 1 3	38,094 0 0
2. Non-Judicial	67,077 9 0	67,007 11 0	65,545 4 0	65,129 0 0
(1) Foreign bills and notarial stamps .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Bills of exchange Hundies .. ..	.....	19 12 0	.....	.....
(4) Impressed stamps and labels	67,077 9 0	67,077 15 0	65,545 4 0	65,129 0 0
(5) Share transfer and non-annex impressed stamps .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	71,220 14 3	72,888 11 3	93,284 3 3	1,04,123 0 0

Sale Proceeds.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Judicial Stamps	24,134 3 0	20,912 4 0	30,065 0 0
2. Non-Judicial—	61,402 12 0	60,402 14 8	71,035 12 0
(1) Foreign bills and notarial stamps .. ..	.....	.....	.....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps .. ..	.....	.....	.....
(3) Bills of exchange Hundies	0 12 0	.....	.....
(4) Impressed stamps and labels	61,402 0 0	60,402 14 8	71,035 12 0
(5) Share transfer and non-annex impressed stamps .. ..	.....	.....	.....
Total	25,607 1 0	80,678 2 8	1,03,101 2 0

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX.

Year.	Part I— Individuals.		Part II— Companies.		Part III— Securities.	
	Assessors.	Net Collections.	Assessors.	Net Collections.	Assessors.	Net Collections.
		Rs. & p.		Rs. & p.		Rs. & p.
1916-17	2	80 0 0	..	..	..	..
1917-18	8	138 0 0	..	..	..	..
1918-19	8	83 0 0	..	..	..	..
1919-20 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1920-21	8	179 2 0	..	..	..	..
1921-22	8	329 1 8	..	..	..	..
1922-23	23	1208 0 8	..	..	..	..

Year.	Part IV.		Total.	
	Assessors.	Net collections.	Assessors.	Net collections.
		Rs. & p.		Rs. & p.
1916-17	582	23,425 0 0	584	23,505 0 0
1917-18	728	33,891 0 0	737	33,890 0 0
1918-19	895	29,317 0 0	701	29,309 0 0
1919-20	324	43,417 7 8	323	43,417 7 8
1920-21	419	56,514 13 6	425	56,792 13 6
1921-22	330	42,861 8 7	338	43,001 8 10
1922-23	333	59,852 9 10	350	52,340 9 1

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOME UNDER PART IV.

Year.					Income of Rs. 1,000— 1,500.		Income of Rs. 1,500— 2,000.	
					Assesses.	Net Collections.	Assesses.	Net Collections.
					Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1916-17	..	..	..	..	328	5,390 0 0	103	3,989 0 0
1917-18	..	..	..	..	403	10,424 0 0	143	6,027 0 0
1918-19	..	..	..	..	397	9,772 12 8	146	6,015 5 8
1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922-23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Year.					Income exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
					Assesses.	Net Collections.	Assesses.	Net Collections.
					Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1916-17	..	..	..	..	131	1,30,767 0 0	583	25,455 0 0
1917-18	..	..	..	..	155	18,640 0 0	729	33,691 0 0
1918-19	..	..	..	..	112	12,869 1 1	600	38,217 2 4
1919-20	..	..	..	..	324	43,417 7 8	324	43,417 7 8
1920-21	..	..	..	..	419	55,514 12 8	419	55,514 12 8
1921-22	..	..	..	..	320	42,661 8 7	330	42,661 8 7
1922-23	..	..	..	..	325	59,832 8 10	325	59,832 8 10

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Particulars.				1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I—Receipts</i>							
Provincial Rates	..	..	..	1,22,968	1,10,279	1,16,145	1,30,202
Education	..	..	..	80,850	77,274	1,90,196	1,22,794
Medical	..	..	..	2,282	52,728	4,965	12,542
Scientific and other minor Departments	..	..	..	1,988	2,088	32,947	2,779
Civil Works	..	..	..	2,872	8,355	5,635	6,992
Contributions	..	..	..	23,680	22,000	23,860	32,147
Poultch	..	..	..	1,412	2,802	4,175	1,781
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	847	25	83	704
Total				2,44,005	2,88,711	3,96,170	3,19,772
<i>II—Expenditure</i>							
Administration	..	..	..	1,437	1,812	2,863	4,399
Education	..	..	..	1,04,184	1,17,333	1,88,855	1,78,432
Medical	..	..	..	28,413	33,421	33,540	41,270
Scientific and other minor Departments	..	..	..	7,788	8,855	9,542	10,602
Civil Works	..	..	..	78,280	73,042	1,35,629	1,38,740
Contributions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poultch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	1,774	2,480	3,223	2,379
Total				2,19,902	2,33,141	3,31,262	2,75,742

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—*contd.*

Particulars	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I—Receipts</i>			
Provincial Rates	79,732	1,30,502	1,34,907
Education	1,40,738	1,61,471	1,74,382
Medical	3,609	4,011	3,741
Scientific and other minor departments	13,700	2,029	2,882
Civil Works	7,400	6,542	5,678
Contributions	54,080	48,980	53,106
Funds	—	—	12,130
Miscellaneous	10,684	4,505	720
Total	2,25,407	2,78,911	2,97,432
<i>II—Expenditure</i>			
Administration	11,854	10,361	21,422
Education	1,78,864	2,07,589	2,30,171
Medical	32,289	44,616	44,033
Scientific and other minor Departments	7,852	9,256	7,589
Civil Works	1,64,244	65,422	26,624
Contributions	—	—	—
Funds	—	—	11,828
Miscellaneous	3,371	6,008	4,145
Total	4,07,822	3,78,309	3,56,691

TABLE XXVII B—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
OF EACH LOCAL BOARD

Name of Board		1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue					
District Local Board, Nawarshah	..	1,02,100	1,26,924	2,32,992	2,57,144
Taluka Local Board, Kandhari	..	6,310	7,136	7,628	7,483
Do. Sundhara	..	8,208	7,870	8,287	8,323
Do. Moro	..	8,517	6,465	7,428	8,105
Do. Sakrand	..	8,574	8,790	4,564	4,065
Do. Nawabshah	..	8,689	8,281	8,383	11,200
Do. Shahdolpur	..	9,442	8,416	7,123	6,658
Do. Anjhara	..	9,654	6,646	8,469	5,505
Total	..	2,49,695	2,26,711	2,89,170	3,19,773
Expenditure					
District Local Board, Nawarshah	..	1,72,882	1,84,999	2,75,729	2,17,842
Taluka Local Board, Kandhari	..	6,745	7,279	7,148	7,619
Do. Nawabshah	..	5,328	8,308	8,912	8,307
Do. Moro	..	7,074	6,999	8,815	8,856
Do. Sakrand	..	4,881	4,797	4,903	7,198
Do. Nawabshah	..	10,238	9,822	9,506	10,801
Do. Shahdolpur	..	2,549	4,601	11,158	7,328
Do. Anjhara	..	7,219	3,695	7,147	8,407
Total	..	2,19,905	2,30,141	2,21,762	2,78,712

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

Name of Board.		1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
<i>Revenue</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board		2,52,204	2,57,217	2,38,790
Taluka Local Board, Kandhara		11,149	2,156	5,692
Do. Kumbhar		11,302	5,415	6,829
Do. Mura		8,881	1,835	5,724
Do. Sakrand		10,671	2,865	2,416
Do. Sawasbhat		9,768	4,128	7,447
Do. Sakhadapur		9,000	541	8,482
Do. Saphara		10,175	2,144	8,072
Total		2,32,407	1,76,011	2,67,422
<i>Expenditure</i>				
District Local Board, Sawasbhat		2,51,004	2,43,667	2,24,804
Taluka Local Board, Kandhara		8,455	2,796	8,142
Do. Kumbhar		12,682	4,654	6,010
Do. Mura		9,047	2,414	2,814
Do. Sakrand		11,030	2,260	2,814
Do. Sawasbhat		11,004	5,076	5,492
Do. Sakhadapur		6,450	2,288	4,324
Do. Saphara		10,794	4,926	2,866
Total		2,97,621	2,76,297	2,56,867

TABLE XXVIII—MUNICIPALITIES AND NOTIFIED AREAS.

Year to which consolidated.	Name of municipality.		1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1900	Tando Adam	Receipts ..	22,314 10 0	22,702 4 8	24,528 12 2	27,321 2 5
		Expenditure ..	22,800 7 0	20,584 11 2	28,970 14 4	30,547 11 0
1914	Shahdadpur	Receipts ..	12,300 0 0	16,300 0 0	19,694 0 0	27,724 0 0
		Expenditure ..	8,420 0 0	1,387 5 0	15,840 0 0	25,905 0 0
1920-21	Notified area: Kandahar	Receipts ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Expenditure ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Notified area: Naderi	Receipts ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Expenditure ..	.....	.....	.....	.....

Year to which consolidated.	Name of municipality.		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1900	Tando Adam	Receipts ..	40,212 0 0	40,220 7 5	45,300 4 0
		Expenditure ..	40,300 0 11	22,825 14 0	23,355 12 8
1914	Shahdadpur	Receipts ..	21,349 0 0	24,007 0 0	26,062 0 0
		Expenditure ..	22,827 0 0	21,855 0 0	24,070 0 0
1920-21	Notified area: Kandahar.	Receipts ..	1,017 11 0	1,220 7 0	.....
		Expenditure ..	1,400 0 11	1,107 2 10	.....
	Notified area: Naderi.	Receipts ..	2,240 7 0	1,904 0 0	.....
		Expenditure ..	2,247 2 4	1,741 9 0	.....

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION : PROPORTION OF

Name of Taluka.	Principal of religion.	Population.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.
Kandhuwa	Hindus	14,742	7,040	7,699
	Muslimans	65,466	30,254	25,109
	All religions	80,208	37,294	32,895
Moro	Hindus	8,120	4,002	4,248
	Muslimans	43,284	25,069	19,613
	All religions	51,404	29,071	24,469
Kashahar Pwarga	Hindus	11,281	7,119	7,232
	Muslimans	56,622	31,312	25,110
	All religions	67,903	38,431	32,377
Kashahar	Hindus	7,403	4,455	2,948
	Muslimans	50,665	27,702	22,888
	All religions	58,068	32,157	25,913
Kashahar	Hindus	7,025	4,041	3,029
	Muslimans	46,363	26,582	22,000
	All religions	53,388	30,623	25,094
Kashahar	Hindus	22,677	12,612	13,064
	Muslimans	56,820	32,090	24,814
	All religions	79,497	44,702	37,010
Kashahar	Hindus	14,974	8,321	6,543
	Muslimans	28,100	16,185	12,011
	All religions	43,074	24,506	18,568
Total	Hindus	97,347	52,347	44,300
	Muslimans	6,21,185	3,24,288	2,96,897
	All religions	7,18,532	3,76,635	3,41,897

LITERATES (CENSUS OF 1921)

Literates.			Percentage of Literates to total population.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
2,784	2,007	177	10	37	2
1,802	1,226	167	2	4	1
4,197	2,632	234	6	10	1
1,611	1,066	107	18	31	2
924	626	104	2	2	0'2
2,536	1,334	211	2	8	1
2,078	2,249	624	28	47	6
1,840	1,117	182	2	4	1
5,202	4,021	612	4	12	3
1,126	1,061	46	12	31	2
428	398	41	1	2	0'2
1,669	1,461	86	4	7	0'6
630	720	119	12	16	4
321	441	77	1	2	0'4
1,368	1,186	200	2	4	1
2,136	2,002	122	12	16	1
604	360	34	1	2	0'2
2,749	2,361	188	4	7	0'6
355	321	34	4	11	0'2
323	447	78	2	3	0'6
1,492	1,373	119	2	6	1
14,415	12,189	1,230	15	23	2
2,750	2,046	702	2	4	0'6
20,212	16,221	1,991	9	12	1

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

Class of Institutions.			1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
A.—Institutions									
1. High Schools.	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Pupils ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188
		Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Middle Schools.	Institutions	..	11	11	10	10	10	8	10
	Pupils ..	Males ..	678	723	729	867	811	828	833
		Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. (a) Primary Schools Local Board.	Institutions	..	139	122	128	128	148	160	118
	Pupils ..	Males ..	8,318	8,027	8,671	8,283	8,802	9,098	8,917
		Females ..	458	448	822	699	553	623	700
(b) Municipal.	Institutions	..	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
	Pupils ..	Males ..	297	374	468	478	508	512	497
		Females ..	..	24	10	4	2	2	5
(c) Aided.	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Pupils ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	113	115
(d) Independent.	Institutions	..	132	123	140	139	168	122	113
	Pupils ..	Males ..	2,756	2,754	3,744	3,082	3,503	3,188	2,980
		Females ..	1,184	1,097	1,377	1,511	1,395	1,154	86
Total, Primary Schools.	Institutions	..	214	258	271	268	318	288	235
	Pupils ..	Males ..	9,871	8,155	8,881	10,093	10,704	9,549	8,112
		Females ..	1,602	1,569	1,779	2,134	2,202	1,890	1,684
4. Training Schools.	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Technical Schools.	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Public.	Institutions	..	808	270	281	808	208	244	246
	Pupils ..	Males ..	10,017	9,878	9,819	10,880	11,370	10,134	9,043
		Females ..	1,902	1,599	1,778	2,134	2,225	1,890	1,693
Total, Pupils ..			11,919	11,477	11,596	13,014	13,595	12,024	10,736

TABLE XXIX-C.—EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN 1921-1922.

Class of Institutions.	Under the Management of Government or Local Board.			
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
High Schools	1	163	3	163
Middle Schools, English	2	230	2	376
Primary Schools	122	4,425	230	11,408
Training Schools	1	1	1	1
Technical and other special schools	1	1	1	1
Total	127	4,780	236	12,307

Class of Institutions.	Under private Management.				Total.	
	Aided by Govern- ment or by Dis- trict L. B. or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.
High Schools	1	163	..	..	1	163
Middle Schools, English	2	230	..	..	2	376
Primary Schools	122	4,425	..	..	230	11,408
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and other special schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	125	4,788	..	..	243	12,307

TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of Institutions.	Total Expenditure in 1931-32.							
	Provincial Funds.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all sources.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional Colleges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	2,229	—	—	8,640	—	1,940	29	10,997
Middle schools (English)	8,225	8,571	700	10,011	—	1,102	—	24,650
Middle schools (vernacular)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary Schools	1,20,872	58,965	2,419	631	—	307	17,801	2,42,418
Training schools	2,748	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,748
Technical and other special schools	497	—	—	—	—	—	—	497
Total	1,37,662	65,356	3,119	94,662	—	3,569	17,822	2,95,270
Scholarships	9,678	7,475	1,485	14	—	—	—	18,321
Miscellaneous	—	1,500	—	270	—	—	2,244	3,814
Total	9,678	8,975	1,485	384	—	—	2,244	21,610

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths by cause.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.	Cholera.
1916	448,478	16,380	22.94	11,477	25.59	8	55
1917	"	9,759	21.80	11,186	24.74	19	"
1918	"	9,004	22.56	26,764	60.60	72	"
1919	"	6,387	14.20	9,411	20.76	6	18
1920	"	7,565	16.42	6,426	14.33	1	"
1921	418,632	8,273	22.14	5,172	12.35	1	"
1922	"	7,921	18.92	5,121	12.01	0	"

Year.	Population.	Deaths by cause—small.					
		Small pox.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1916	448,478	"	10,776	52	142	167	281
1917	"	19	18,671	30	47	139	225
1918	"	20	20,202	09	149	103	182
1919	"	21	8,507	14	401	38	229
1920	"	218	3,732	30	177	98	174
1921	418,632	26	4,500	8	345	102	166
1922	"	5	3,304	0	35	117	190

TABLE XXX-B

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS

Talukas and Towns.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
Talukas					
Kandhari	54,505	1,555	28.15	719	13.18
Bandahra	97,017	1,371	14.13	602	6.20
Bano	54,133	802	14.82	394	7.28
Sakrand	55,522	675	12.16	387	6.97
Kawachah	33,383	804	24.12	346	10.37
Shahdara	70,566	1,128	15.98	549	7.78
Shahpur	48,126	822	17.08	436	9.08
Towns					
Kawachah	2,771	46	16.59	18	6.50
Tarai Aitwa	12,968	227	17.51	111	8.56
Shahdara	5,902	134	22.70	75	12.54
Kandhari	15,649	75	4.79	43	2.75
Kandhari	2,400	20	8.33	5	2.08
Total	418,552	7,921	18.92	3,731	8.91

FOR THE YEAR 1923.

Deaths from

Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Heart complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
175	1	4	674	111	3	9	28
2	1	1	618	1	1	11	37
120	1	1	200	3	13	27	33
120	1	1	344	1	5	16	19
120	1	1	300	1	7	11	14
120	1	1	400	1	20	19	19
120	1	1	307	1	11	6	24
120	1	1	14	1	2	9	1
120	1	1	90	1	16	2	6
120	1	1	32	1	2	1	20
8	1	1	37	1	1	1	1
120	1	1	9	1	1	1	1
9	1	2	3,324	6	85	112	165

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name of the dispensary	Class	Wards opened	Expenditure in the year 1922	Average daily Attendance.	
					Indoor	Outdoor
				Rs.		
1	Dand Adam	III	1874	6,715	2.55	155.56
2	Moro	III	1880	3,387	2.4	58.2
3	Kandharo	III	1880	3,327	3	62.1
4	Sakrand	III	1882	3,681	1.6	22.6
5	Tharodah	III	1885	4,124	3	31.8
6	Kyandharo	III	1889	3,288	0.8	65.8
7	Mahadpur	III	1897	3,271	1.3	67.2
8	Nawalshah	III	1905	16,119	2.5	49.1
9	Ingloar	III	1915	16,782	7	31.3
10	N. W. Railway, Pab Ma	VI	1897	Not known	—	22.7

AND DISPENSARIES (1922).

Number of the patients treated during the year

1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.	
In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
43	13,655	56	14,247	81	13,249	81	11,539	56	10,380	79	10,168	57	11,025	51	11,237
42	6,564	50	8,511	48	7,302	52	6,705	33	4,739	42	4,326	48	6,220	39	6,541
39	6,807	31	6,813	27	7,061	26	6,001	25	5,119	30	5,250	23	4,679	28	5,559
28	2,840	45	3,098	32	3,115	38	3,597	45	2,769	32	2,717	24	2,638	27	2,594
31	9,718	52	11,472	29	9,123	24	7,052	26	6,974	17	6,831	17	2,668	27	3,101
40	8,372	28	9,004	26	9,644	25	8,692	28	8,644	22	7,547	19	7,323	24	9,559
54	7,855	46	7,660	88	7,002	65	7,500	65	3,888	44	5,861	45	3,907	46	6,181
114	4,799	61	5,060	78	5,919	101	5,775	55	5,268	55	5,594	74	7,238	116	9,185
...	2,279	...	4,314	...	4,210	34	1,446	13	2,376	29	2,718	28	2,898	35	1,567
...	3,408	...	3,318	...	2,761	...	2,345	...	2,128	...	2,972	...	2,972	...	5,094

TABLE XXXI —VACCINATION.

Particulars.		1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Successful vaccinations	Urban	—	—	—	—
	Rural	11,816	11,010	8,603	9,121
	District	11,816	11,010	8,603	9,121
Successful revaccination	Urban	—	—	—	—
	Rural	147	85	110	144
	District	147	85	110	144
Number of successful vaccination	Urban	—	—	—	—
	Rural	28' 00	27' 00	18' 27	20' 66
	District	28' 00	27' 00	18' 27	20' 66

Particulars.		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Successful vaccinations	Urban	—	—	—
	Rural	8,226	11,084	11,254
	District	8,226	11,084	11,254
Successful revaccination	Urban	—	—	—
	Rural	207	102	24
	District	207	102	24
Number of successful vaccination	Urban	—	—	—
	Rural	23' 56	26' 72	19' 27
	District	23' 56	26' 72	19' 27

* Definition "Urban" means municipal towns where separate Vaccination Establishment is maintained.

TABLE XXXIII—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES

Year.	Loss from			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.	
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.
1916	65	.....
1917	132	.....
1918	643	22	29
1919	820	29	5
1920	827	66	.....
1921	805	39	.....
1922	Not known.	61	Not known.
1923

Year.	Destruction of			
	Tigers.	Leopards and Panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
1916	12	897
1917	1	1,320
1918	8	673
1919	9	740
1920	7	719
1921	10	867
1922	Not known.	Not known.
1923

TABLE XXXIV—

Classification.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Loans due by		Share Capital paid up.
			Individuals.	Stores and Societies.	
1. Banks—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1919..	..	..	..	..	..
1921..	1	67	..	25,500	24,000
1922..	1	62	..	67,709	38,660
1923..	1	139	..	76,578	37,000
1924..	1	140	..	1,27,119	41,400
1925..	1	152	..	1,34,070	43,500
2. Agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1919..	12	730	47,326	1,100	10,200
Non-credit 1919..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1921..	40	2,630	1,80,623	5,200	39,878
Non-credit 1921..	1	34	807	..	..
Credit 1922..	75	2,880	2,22,507	2,400	72,300
Non-credit 1922..	1	61	3,824	..	..
Credit 1923..	75	2,755	2,19,821	2,668	81,540
Non-credit 1923..	2	70	1,104	..	3,800
Credit 1924..	75	2,750	2,47,905	5,000	95,573
Non-credit 1924..	8	162	948	30	1,310
Credit 1925..	77	2,809	2,33,637	5,000	1,06,115
Non-credit 1925..	9	231	542	..	2,510
3. Non-agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1919..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1919..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1922..	1	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1922..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1923..	1	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1923..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1924..	1	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1924..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1925..	1	207	..	..	1,285
Non-credit 1925..	..	..	..	..	..

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

[illegible]

CATALOGUED.

Pak - Gaz
Gaz - Pak

"A book that is shut is but a block"

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